

"Kinks" for Teachers

Extract from Letter to a Berea Boy Who is Drilling Soldiers

Do you know the "kinks" of pedagogy? The colleges have gotten on without them, but made woeful work of it, except as some rare and original minds have found them themselves and been called "natural teachers." But they are really as natural, self-evident when stated, and capable of transmission, as the secrets of the horse-jockey or the book-agent!

Attach new knowledge to the knowledge your pupil already has. This means that you should know the present contents of his head, use his vocabulary largely, and make his progress an evolution. It means that the matter you try to pass to him should be organized for transmission, and put in his possession in a form organized for his use. This last should be a separate point.

See that the learner gets new matter organized in his mind so as to be available for use. This is the philosophy of all laboratory practice. And it involves the teacher's vision of the fields in which the learner will be called upon to use these acquisitions.

Memory is helped by a vivid first impression. This justifies "sensationalism" in the speaker and teacher, always bitterly attacked by those who cannot practice it! If the object is to produce a result, to pass on an idea so that it will be talked about and remembered, and recur to thought at the moment when your pupil will need it, then you are inexcusable and guilty of mal-practice if you do not study and do your utmost to make it vivid.

So, too, the proper organization of matter greatly helps in making the right idea bob up at the right time.

You army instructors cannot escape your moral responsibilities. You are to make your men ready for the danger of the trenches, and also ready for dangers of the streets and the days of furlough, and the times when they will be tempted to say "anything is right for a soldier."

Embody moral ideals in characters and actions that compel admiration. That is the Bible way, and we each have a to make an additional Bible of our own made up of the "Acts of Sent-Ones" whom we have known or heard of in present day surroundings.

There are some "apostoloi" in our own time—people who have a commission, a "calling," a sense that they have something to do in this world. And sometimes it takes the form of a message to be delivered. "Woe is to me if I do not pass on to others this thrilling life-secret."

Why Old Settlers Got Rich

The old settlers took up their farms when land was plenty. They had their pick of the acres, and took all they could tend and then a good bit more. That made them and their children rich.

Now every boy and girl comes to a time when he can "take up" a good education as the old settlers took up land. When you are young education is cheap and plenty.

All you have to do is to give attention, get the elements and they will help you to get more. Keep out of mischief by giving your mind to study. Bear hardship as the settlers did if you have to, but get an education while it is easy and cheap!

We have all seen people who failed to "take up" an education when they were the right age, and had to go without it all their lives, and they were sorry enough when the chance had gone by!

But those who did "take up" an education got riches for themselves and for their children.

Get Education now, while it is plenty and cheap! School opens at Berea, September, 11th.

KENTUCKY NEWS

Arrangements are being made to send all students to the rifle range at Camp Daniel Boone for musketry practice, in addition to the military training course which is planned at all Kentucky colleges.

It is thought that the present barracks at Camp Taylor will be large enough to accommodate the increased number of students and enlisted men now entering the training school. Upwards of 30,000 men will be in attendance.

It is reported that Private George M. Williams, of Henderson, Ky., is held as a prisoner at Limberg, Germany. The names are given of two officers and five men of the American Expeditionary Force who are located in various prison camps.

No soldier votes will be cast in the primaries next Saturday, but for the first time, Kentucky soldiers and sailors, and all other absentees, whose regular occupations call them away from their homes in the State will have an opportunity to vote for senator, congressmen, and judges in the November election.

Julius Hough, marshal of Columbus, Ky., was shot in the side by the accidental discharge of his pistol, which fell from his pocket to the sidewalk. The hammer hit the wall in the fall and caused the explosion. The bullet entered his side just above the waist and lodged under one of his ribs on the other side. He is now at the hospital at Cairo in a precarious condition.

According to the Courier-Journal, the farmers of Scott County are solving the farm help problem in an aggressive campaign against gambling, as the following item will indicate:

"Georgetown, Ky., July 29.—Scott County farmers obtained extra help for the harvest in the City Court here to-day when a score of them went on the bond of twenty-two men who were fined \$20 and costs after conviction on the charge of shooting craps.

"The men were released by the court and will work out the fines on the farms of the men who went on their bond.

"The fact that the raided game was on a river bank prevented the number of temporary and forced agriculturists from being greater. Sheriff Frank Nunnally and several deputies surprised more than sixty men Sunday afternoon shooting dice on the river bank. When the officers made their presence known more than half of the participants chose the river, the side of a cliff or surrounding caves as havens of refuge and managed to evade the fate which befell their fellow gamblers.

UNITED STATES NEWS

The Red Cross is still in need of a goodly number of nurses to fill the ranks and make up the quota of 25,000. A girl who takes up nursing to-day is not only preparing for service abroad and at home at the end of her course, but is equipping herself to earn her living in one of the ablest of professions while she patriotically does her bit, for from the very outset she is serving her country while she learns.

And when the war is over there will be a greater demand for the services of members of this profession than ever before. Many insurance agencies, big business concerns and nearly all large department stores employed trained nurses at the beginning of the war. As the need for prevention of disease grows the nurse will find new doors ever opening wide.

All information that is obtained concerning the death of a soldier or sailor, or the fate of a wounded man will be supplied by the Bureau of Communication of the American Red Cross. This bureau has other functions, but its chief aim will be to relieve the suspense of American families who receive the brief government message that the name of the loved one who is on the casualty list.

Those Knitters and Red Cross workers who became excited over Samuel Dale's appeal to women, requesting them not to knit socks and sweaters for the soldiers and sailors will be glad to know that most

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ANNIVERSARY OF WAR MARKED BY ALLIED VICTORY

Important Ground Won From Huns at End of Fourth Year of War.

YANKS NOW ON ALL FRONTS

Brilliant Work by Forces Under General Foch Wrecks Initiative From Germans—Complete Reversal of Allied Tactics.

Glorious victory for allied arms marks the fourth anniversary of the world war.

Just ten days ago the French and American armies standing on the Aisne-Marne-Champagne front unleashed a terrific counter-offensive that has won vastly important ground from the Germans and has completely upset the "driving plans" of the German high command.

Two great pivotal positions between the Aisne and Marne rivers have been taken by the Franco-Americans in storm attacks—Chateau-Thierry and Oulchy-le-Chateau.

While the allies have been compelled to slow up their advance, they are still gaining at important sectors of the 65-mile battle line heightening the menace to the German troops that are still trying to hold on along the southern side of the Aisne-Marne salient.

French Extend Lines

During the night the French extended their lines north of Pert-a-Binson, on the northern bank of the Marne near Châtillon-sur-Marne, but the Germans are putting up desperate resistance in that zone.

The greatest allied gains have been made immediately north of Chateau-Thierry where the maximum advance is about 14 miles.

Americans have had the lion's share of the credit in the fighting in that area.

The past ten days have witnessed a complete reversal of allied military tactics. Instead of remaining upon the defensive and harassing the Germans with minor operations, General Foch decided upon a brave stroke and he made good the military motto that boldness wins.

Hold Important Railway

All of the important Soissons-Oulchy-le-Chateau-Thierry railway is now in allied hands and a great encircling movement is in progress on the northern end of the front, directed against Soissons and Fere-en-Tardennois.

Both of these positions are strong pivots defending the western flank of the German wedge.

Soissons is so strongly fortified by the Germans (who have the advantage of high ground) that a frontal attack was deemed inadvisable. Therefore the allies have concentrated their pressure to the south of the city, trying a "pocketing" movement. Barely more than three miles of ground separate the French and American forces from the German supply center at Fere-en-Tardennois.

Chateau-Thierry was captured on the fourth day of the counter drive; Oulchy-le-Chateau fell four days later.

South Bank Cleared

All of the southern bank of the Marne river had been cleared of Germans by July 19, but east of Jaulgonne the enemy has been striving desperately to hold on to high wooded ground on the northern side.

It is a significant fact that the allies have captured more guns from the Germans in the present counter-offensive than in any other drive they have undertaken since the beginning of the war. The prisoners number between 25,000 and 30,000.

Troops of four nations are arrayed against the Germans—French, Americans, British and Italians.

British re-enforcements were drawn down from the north to meet the German reserves from Rupprecht's army in Flanders and they have given an excellent account of themselves in the fighting southwest of Reims, where the allies are forging ahead south of the Reims-Fismes railway.

The allied advance in this zone is intended to narrow the base of the German salient and to close the "bottleneck" through which the German armies must retire northward.

Allies Hold Initiative

As the situation stands the initiative is in the hands of the allies, but a savage German counter-thrust is looked for. Just where it will fall cannot be determined as yet for the Germans must reorganize their forces before they can undertake an offsetting drive on a big scale.

The end of the fourth year of the war finds Americans standing on every part of the western front. They are in Flanders, on the Picardy plains, south of the Aisne, in the Champagne district, on the Heights of the Meuse, in the Woëvre plain and in the Vosges mountains. They have shown their mettle in many a stern engagement and their fighting qualities have aroused the admiration of all the entente countries.

Yankees Make Brilliant Advance

HUNS AND RUSSIA IN FOOD FIGHT

Kaiser's Officials Adopt High-Handed Methods in Seizing Supplies.

IS NOT ENOUGH FOR TWO

Moscow Said to Be at Mercy of Armed Teuton Forces—Two German Flyers Reported Shot by Bolsheviks.

Amsterdam, July 29.—Two aviators who were captured by the bolsheviks as they alighted on Russian territory were ill treated and shot, according to German reports. Berlin has protested and made a demand that those responsible for the execution be severely punished.

German-Russ Crisis on Food

Washington, July 29.—The food situation between Germany and Russia has reached an acute stage, according to reports received at the state department. There is not enough food for both countries and the question as to who will get what provisions there are has reached a critical stage.

High-handed methods have been adopted by the Germans, it is said. Soldiers with thrashing machines are sent into the grain countries and the grain requisitioned. The Russian peasants are allowed only such amounts as the soldiers decide they need.

The Germans also are said to be requisitioning cattle and horses in Poland and Lithuania and to be helping themselves to timber in those countries, without, in many instances, even going through the formality of giving receipts.

Germans Could Take Capital

Information also reached the department that the reason for the refusal of the allies' diplomats at Volodga to accept the bolshevik invitation to move to Moscow was that the soviet capital already is controlled by the Germans, whose armed forces easily could take actual possession of the city.

BAR CZARINA FROM CONVENT

Russ Reds Refuse to Permit Her to Enter Institution in Sweden.

London, July 29.—Berlin newspapers publish a telegram from Moscow saying that the former Russian empress has asked the Lenine government to grant her permission to enter a convent in Sweden and take with her her daughters. Permission has been refused, the dispatch adds.

The family of Nicholas Romanoff, the former czar, is in a Siberian monastery at Abalak, according to a Central News dispatch from Amsterdam. This town is on the Irish river and is a noted place of pilgrimage.

This report seems to dispose of the rumor that Grand Duke Alexis, the former czar's son, has died of exposure following the execution of his father.

MICHAELIS WARNS GERMANY

Former Chancellor Sees Dearth of Shipping After War, Even if Foe Pays Billions.

Amsterdam, July 29.—In an article quoted by the Berlin socialist newspaper Vorwaerts, Dr. Georg Michaelis, former German imperial chancellor, warns the German nation that there will be a time of dearth after the war because of lack of shipping.

"Let us not indulge in the idea that all distress will come to an end and happiness begin if our enemies indemnify us for our billions of war debt," he added. "Everything depends upon how we face the period of distress. The billions of the war of 1870 did us great harm."

KAISER WON'T SEE LUXBURG

Emperor Snubs the Former German Minister to the Argentine Republic.

London, July 29.—Emperor William has refused to receive Count Luxburg so that the former German minister to Argentina might justify himself, says an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Amsterdam. The count handed in his report on his mission to Argentina to the foreign office Thursday. After the emperor had refused to see him he conferred with Admiral von Hintze, the foreign secretary. Count Luxburg, it is added, has withdrawn from the diplomatic service.

The forces of the Allies continue to push the Germans back all along the western front. They are withdrawing from the wedge slowly, but with much loss of life and supplies. It is thought that a new German line will be established at the Vesle River. The demoralization seems to be so great that it is not certain that they can do this.

The passenger liner, Justicia, was sunk by a torpedo on her way to the United States for another body of soldiers. This was one of the largest boats afloat and was being used as a transport. The vessel was 740 feet long, her tonnage was 32,000 tons and she was able to carry 10,000 soldiers at a trip.

The death of Nicholas, the former ruler of Russia, seems to be fairly well confirmed. According to reports, he was shot by order of the bolshevik government, or one branch of it, because of a fear that plots for his restoration would be successful, or at least make trouble for the party in power. The Zarina has asked that she and her daughters may enter a convent.

Lenine, the leader of the bolsheviks, has threatened to break relations with any or all of the allies who send troops to the northern or eastern parts of the Russian empire. He also refused to allow Germany to send a battalion of soldiers for the protection of the new ambassador of Germany at Moscow. The position of the existing government of Russia becomes more difficult each week.

Siberia has fallen out of the hands of the bolsheviks, and has organized a government of its own with General Horvath at the head. The Czechoslovaks are supporting this government and the allies are watching it with intent to aid. Horvath was president of the Chinese and Eastern Railroad, and is a man of executive ability. Siberia has great mineral wealth and the Germans aimed to secure this for themselves.

The American food administrator, Mr. Hoover, has been in Europe for some weeks. He is the recipient of marked attention and honor. Nearly a billion and a half dollars worth of food has been shipped during the year, to the allies and neutral countries and it is much appreciated. He was called to the palace of King George in England and personally commended for his service.

England has been troubled, during the week, with strikes. Thousands of men left their positions and the manufacture of munitions suffered much. Lloyd-George, the Prime Minister, has acted on the principle that a strike at this time is an act of disloyalty and strikers have been given the choice of returning to work, or joining the army. This has been effective and the trouble is nearly over, but it has not helped the popularity of the Prime Minister.

The Spaniards are angry over the ruthless sinking of their ships. They have lost four boats in the past month, and one of them had on board an official ambassador of Spain, who was returning home from Greece. The official flag was flying from the ship, and notice had been given that he was to be on board. Spain is a neutral nation, but has been peculiarly sensitive of late, at the numerous violations of her neutrality by Germany.

Lieutenant Roosevelt, the son of our ex-President, who lost his life in an air battle and fell within the German lines, was buried with military honors, and his effects were preserved, to be sent to his parents. This youngest son inherited the defective eyesight of his father, which was probably the cause of his disaster. He had difficulty in getting into the service at first.

Mustard gas, referred to so often in war reports, is a combination of chlorine and sulphur. It vaporizes slowly and adheres tightly to any-

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Time to renew. If this corner is marked by a blue pencil, it means that the time for your CITIZEN has about run out.

COUNTY Y.M.C.A. ENTERS SOUTH

By John F. Smith

In the latter part of last February, an international secretary of the Y.M.C.A. entered the office at Nashville and began laying plans to launch the county Y.M.C.A. work in every state in the South. By the first of December, next, it is expected that eight states will have general secretaries at work organizing the entire states, county by county.

It is all a part of a great program which the American Y.M.C.A. has planned, which is being extended to include, not only the South and the United States, but Canada, Hawaii, Russia, Australia, New Zealand, India, the South American republics and other countries of the world. It is a part of a great vision of the Kingdom upon the earth, which John R. Mott and his scores of able co-workers are transforming into a reality.

The plan of the county work is very simple. An experienced man is put in charge of a state. He spots a good man here and there, who takes charge of a county. This man works with the churches, the farmers' clubs, the civic and educational groups, with all the other worthy social organizations, works among the people to bring the Kingdom a little nearer. His entire program is based upon the fundamental principles of the social gospel of Jesus. He is non-sectarian in his habits, and looks with equal favor upon all worthy Christian bodies. He applies the spiritual cement that brings into closer relationship, many organizations that from their nature are not fundamentally religious.

But to come back to the South. The first training school for county men ever held in the South has just closed. People came together at Blue Ridge from Virginia, the Carolinas, Kentucky, Florida, Tennessee, Ohio, Kansas, Mississippi and Arkansas. The technical organization of the work and the social and economic conditions of the South were discussed by leaders familiar with their subjects. An hour of each day was spent in special Bible study with expert teachers. Every effort was made to give the new men the proper point of view. From the school, they went out to take charge of the work on the field, where they will be heard from in more definite fashion, later on.

The work in the South will grow. Men are needed for this as for every other branch of social service. Only strong, capable men are wanted—men with strong faith in Jesus Christ and their fellow men, men with spiritual horizon as broad as the entire land. Special departments will doubtless be organized in the near future. Sooner or later, a man will perhaps be in charge of the mountain field, another of the Negro work, another will have to hunt among the faculties and class rooms of Southern colleges for county and state secretaries. Institutes must be held at various places to train workers, and a special training school, running much of the year, is not far distant. The time is ripe, the field is ready, the International Committee is behind the work, workers are taking hold rapidly and results will come.

It is all for bringing the Kingdom a little earlier in the Southern states, and every man and woman in the Southland should rejoice in the coming of this new force for social righteousness and should support it in every possible way.

CHAS. W. BARTON, '09, ENLISTS AS AVIATOR

Charles W. Barton has resigned his position as Asst. General Sales and Advertising Manager of the American Chicle Company, of New York, who are the founders and one of the two largest chewing gum manufacturers in the world, to enlist as a flyer in the Naval Aviation Corps.

Mr. Barton graduated in 1909 from Berea College, and is the son of Dr. Wm. E. Barton, a trustee of the college.

Dr. Barton now has four sons actively engaged in war work. Robert enlisted in the Navy and Fred in the Balloon service early in the war. Bruce is engineering the one hundred million dollar Y.M.C.A. drive.

LETTER FROM ROBERT SMALLWOOD

Dear Editor:—

There are three Berea boys in the same tent and of course the same company, viz., Robert W. Isaacs, Rowland B. Gum and myself. We are camped on a little hill at the west side of the camp and on all the other sides there are barracks, tents and drill grounds, as far as the eye can see. Automobiles and motor trucks are thicker than on the Dixie Highway, and airplanes are seen every day.

Tell some of the boys to send me a paper every once in a while, and write a line or two.

Yours truly,

Robert S. Smallwood.

Co. I, 47 Inf.,

Camp Mead, Md.

THE FEDERAL EXPLOSIVE LAW

The Federal Explosives Act prohibits the manufacture, sale, purchase and possession of all explosives and their ingredients, in time of war, without a license. In other words, the dealer must have a license, and the purchaser must have a license. The dealer must keep an itemized record showing the name and address of purchaser, his license number, kind and quantity of explosives purchased, and purpose for which it is to be used. This also compels practically every drug store in the United States to have a license permitting them to have in possession and sell explosives ingredients, and the buyer must have a license when purchasing these ingredients in quantities of an ounce or more, and the dealer must keep the same record as the party who sells dynamite. These ingredients are: Bichromates, Chlorates, Chromates, Nitrates, Nitric Acid, Perchlorates, Perborates, Permanganates, Peroxides and Phosphorus, in their various forms.

This law will be rigidly enforced in the future; it having been in effect since November 15, 1917, and every dealer has had time to familiarize himself with the law and all its details, and no excuse will be accepted in the future. Violation of this Act carries a penalty of \$5,000 fine or imprisonment in a Federal prison, or both. A careful and systematic check is being made, by Federal Authorities, of every dealer in the State who handles explosives or ingredients, regardless of location or size. An inspector or some deputy may drop in any day, and dealers should not allow themselves to be caught unprepared.

There is a United States Explosives Licensing Officer in every county, and such dealers as have not already procured their license should take immediate steps to do so.

This is considered one of the most important war measures enacted by our Congress, and dealers can not be too careful in making sales of explosives or their ingredients.

SOLDIERS IN FRANCE NEED MORE BOOKS

Berea College Library has received this week, a request from the American Library Association's headquarters, in Washington, for more books from this community for men overseas. The Library will receive and forward all suitable books. They should be delivered at the Library before August 7.

The communication received by the Library from the Washington headquarters states that over 600,000 books have been sent overseas. The supply is nearly exhausted, and several hundred thousand more will be needed soon by the six dispatch offices, which are now shipping books to France. The books are packed at these dispatch offices in strong cases, so built, that they serve as a bookcase.

They go on the decks of transports, in cargo vessels and in naval vessels. Those that go on the decks of transports are open so that the men may have reading matter for use on the voyage. All these books are gathered together again, however, replaced in the cases, and delivered to the proper officials in France.

In France, the books are distributed by an experienced Librarian representing the American Library Association. Most of them go to Y.M.C.A., Red Cross and Salvation Army huts, hospitals and canteens. Others go directly to chaplains or officers.

In the national book drive last March, Berea led the State of Kentucky in the number of books. During these summer days, when our population is greatly decreased, we cannot expect to maintain our record for quantity, but we can make the quality better. In the last drive, many books given were so badly worn, or so defaced, that they could not be sent. Yet a large number were of such good quality, both in contents and condition, as to truly represent the spirit of self-sacrifice for which Berea is known.

One noble woman, who brought to the Library a package of new books said, "We have not read these ourselves, and were looking forward to reading them together soon, but our boys should have the best." May this spirit possess every Berean. What would they think who are offering their lives for us, if they knew we withheld our best gifts from them? Give them the books you have found the most enjoyable and helpful and which you love best.

MILITARY PROHIBITION

At no time in the world's history has the welfare of soldiers and sailors been so well safeguarded as those of the United States forces in this war.

February 3, 1899, Hon. John D. Long, Secretary of the Navy, issued General Order No. 508, forbidding officers or commandants "to allow any malt or other intoxicating liquor to be sold or issued to enlisted men, either on board ship, or within the limits of navy yards, naval stations, or marine barracks, except in the medical department."

July 1, 1914, General Order No. 99, by Secretary Daniels, went into effect in these words: "The use or introduction for drinking purposes, of alcoholic liquors on board any naval vessel, or within any navy yard or station, is strictly prohibited."

July 13, 1917, the Secretary of the Navy wrote to Governor Brumbaugh, informing him of the conditions in the city of Philadelphia, and sent an extended report as to saloons and places of vice catering to the sailors at League Island Navy Yard, and asking that the State of Pennsylvania bring every influence to bear to give protection to the young men in the service.

THE COLORED PARADE

Not since the day of the great Red Cross parade has there been an exhibition in Louisville more gratifying to our citizens than the parade of the negro soldiers thru the streets of the city last Saturday.

These soldiers appeared in every way prepared to do their part. They are full of enthusiasm, brave, patriotic and hardy, and the reception given them by the crowds on the streets, white and colored, shows that, when they go abroad, they carry our hearts with them.

The other features of the parade were good, and the interest manifested in the war by all of the colored people of Louisville is most commendable.

—Louisville Post.

Pacific Coast Whales.

There are four species of whale common to the Pacific coast—the humpback, sperm and sulphur bottom. The former two are best for meat, not being as oily as the sulphur bottom and sperm. Of these the sulphur bottom is the largest. Some specimens reach ninety feet in length and weigh up to eighty tons.

STANTON NEWS COLUMN

Mrs. D. R. Clark, while hunting for a match in the dark, stepped backward and fell down the stairs, sustaining very severe injuries that have confined her to the bed for several days.

It will be learned with great regret that the Rev. J. Kelly Giffen, who has been the principal of Stanton College for the past year, will soon leave for Knoxville, Tenn., where he has accepted the Presidency of a college in that city. But we are fortunate in getting another man who will fill his place, the Rev. Willis Craft, a teacher in the college last year, but a resident of Clay City. Mr. Craft has endeared himself to all the students and the people who have heard him preach. He will move to Stanton about the 5th of August, when Mr. Giffen moves his family to Knoxville.

The Rev. John Martin, who came here recently as pastor of the United Presbyterian Church, decided he could do more effective work with an assistant, and so he took himself to Indiana and brought back a beautiful blushing bride. We give her a welcome in our midst.

A young cyclone passed up the Red River valley this past week and tore up things in general, uprooting some trees and damaging corn on several farms. George Derickson and M. F. Benningfield seemed to have been hit the hardest.

We wish to call your attention to the Ratcliffe Chautauqua that will be held in Stanton, August 15 to 17. There will be some very fine talent here and especial attention will be given to demonstration work on behalf of the housewife and the farmer. Dr. William Tecumseh Sherman Culp, a noted lecturer, will be one of the attractions.

The new dormitory for girls is rapidly being erected and it is hoped that it will be ready soon after school takes up. Scarcity of labor and the difficulty of getting material may hinder its being ready for the fall term.

Two new oil wells are being drilled in Stanton, one on the land of Daddy Clark and the other on that of Romulus Jackson. We hope that they both get fine wells, for that will make the rest of us feel that we have oil on our places.

The writer attended the great meeting recently held at Sturgeon in Owsley County, and took part in the program. We wish such meetings could be held in every county in the mountains. A full account of this meeting will be found in last week's paper.

Miss Gertrude Bennett, who has been the matron at the dormitory for the past year, left last week for her home in New York. Guy Frazier and his wife have moved to the dormitory and Mrs. Frazier will look after the building.

H. H. Harrison and his new bride have moved to the house recently vacated by Mr. and Mrs. Kidd. Howard will also move his office to his home and those desiring to see him will go there.

Larkin Stamper is preparing the ground for his large store building which he expects to erect in the next few weeks. Charley Sparks, of Oakdale, is already here to look after the job.

There are about six or seven vacant places yet to be filled with teachers in Powell County. Anyone desiring to teach will do well to correspond with our Superintendent, Dudley Caudell.

Mrs. Paul Derthick has been very sick for the past three weeks, but is slowly improving in health.

The Rev. Richard Crowe has moved his family to Bowen, where he will teach the Bowen school. He will continue to preach at the Macedonia church in Fayette.

Miss Anna Clark is the new Postmistress, taking the place of Mrs. Mollie Crawford, who left for South Carolina to visit her husband.

J. S. Ewen, Dr. Lemming, A. J. Martin and wife, attended County Court Day at Winchester, Monday.

Air Plants.

In some parts of Mexico "air plants" abound. These curious growths are never attached to the soil in any way, but rely for their moisture on the atmosphere. One kind, known as "Spaniard's Beard" (Tillandsia usneoides), attaches itself to telephone wires. Very often the growth becomes a positive nuisance, and it is necessary to send men to clear it away. The "Spaniard's Beard" has no proper leaves, and in appearance is simply a mass of green gray threads.—Wide World.

Hardy Tree Is the Palm.

While commercial dates are successful in very restricted areas, the palm is very "tough" and resourceful. It will actually thrive in sand, in clay, adobe, peat, swamp mud, alkaline or salty soils and generally over a wider range of conditions than almost any other plant.

PLANNING TO STOP THE GERMAN DRIVE



American and British officers on the western front consulting and marking off strategic positions which the enemy was expected to strike in his new offensive.

EXACT TEXT OF THE WAR PROHIBITION AMENDMENT TO THE FOOD PRODUCTION BILL BEFORE THE SENATE

"That after December thirty-first, nineteen hundred and eighteen, until the conclusion of the present war, for the purpose of conserving the man power of the nation and to increase efficiency in the production of arms, war munitions, ships, food and clothing for the Army and Navy, it shall be unlawful to sell for beverage purposes, and distilled spirits, and during said time, no distilled spirits held in bond shall be removed therefrom for beverage purposes, except for export. After November first, nineteen hundred and eighteen, until the conclusions of the present war, no grain, cereal, fruit, or other food product shall be used in the manufacture or production of beer, wine, or other intoxicating malt or vinous liquor for beverage purposes. After December thirty-first, nineteen hundred and eighteen, until the conclusion of the present war, no beer, wine, or other intoxicating malt or vinous liquor shall be sold for beverage purposes, except for export. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue is hereby authorized and directed to prescribe rules and regulations, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, in regard to the removal of distilled spirits held in bond after December thirty-first, nineteen hundred and eighteen, for other than beverage purposes, also in regard to the sale and distribution of wine for sacramental, medicinal, or other non-beverage uses. After the approval of this Act, no distilled, malt, vinous or other intoxicating liquors shall be imported into the United States.

"Any person who violates any of the foregoing provisions shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not exceeding \$1,000 or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both."

TEXT OF AGREEMENT FOR VOTE ON PROHIBITION

"It is agreed by unanimous consent that the bill (H. R. 11945), entitled 'An Act to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry out, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, the purposes of the Act entitled "An Act to provide further for the national security and defense by stimulating agriculture and facilitating the distribution of agricultural products," shall continue the unfinished business of the Senate, and on and after August 26 it shall be considered to the exclusion of all other business (except that it may be temporarily laid aside by unanimous consent) until passed or defeated on a vote taken on the question of its passage."

A CHANCE FOR TIMBER MEN

Provost Marshal Genl. Crowder has issued a call for an additional 3,000 men from thirty-eight states, to produce spruce wood in the forests of the Northwest, for airplane construction. From Class I, only men who are qualified for special or limited service will be accepted. These, as well as registrants in the second, third and fourth classes qualified for general military service, may volunteer until July 23, but after that date, sufficient men will be selected from Class I to make up any deficiency in a State's quota. The men are to entrain July 29, for Vancouver Barracks, Vancouver, Washington. Kentucky's quota in this call is 78 men.

Child's Idea.

A little miss was watching the circus parade, and when the calliope came along tooting away and with steam ascending, she said: "Oh, mamma, hear the boiled music."—Boston Transcript.

WAR SAVING SOCIETY AT NARROW GAP

The citizens around Narrow Gap, near Big Hill, are "doing their bit." On July 17 they met and organized a War Saving Society, adopting the name of "Over the Top W. S. Society of Big Hill." W. S. Carrier was elected president and D. M. Settle secretary, by the fifteen charter members, who signed the pledge cards and voted to hold regular meetings on the second and fourth Saturday evenings in each month.

The first regular meeting was held Saturday evening, July 27, and an interesting program given. A splendid contest was held by "Junior four minute men," of Narrow Gap school. The judges awarded first place to Brady Carrier, whose four minute speech follows this article.

The membership of the Society increased to 35, and a good program is being planned by the committee for their next meeting, August 10. Read Brady Carrier's speech below:

HOLD YOUR LIBERTY BONDS

To successfully finance the war it is necessary that owners of Liberty bonds hold their bonds if possible. Where, for any good reason, it is necessary for them to turn their bonds into cash they should seek the advice of their bankers.

Liberty Loan bonds are very desirable investments, and crafty individuals are using various means to secure them from owners not familiar with stock values and like matters. One method is to offer for exchange for Liberty Bonds, stocks or bonds of doubtful organizations, represented as returning a much higher income than the bonds.

There are various other methods used and likely to be used, some of the gold-brick variety and others less crude and probably within the limits of the law. All offers for Liberty bonds, except for money and at market value, should be scrutinized carefully. The bonds are the safest investments and have nontaxable and other valuable features.

To hold your Liberty Loan bonds, if possible, is patriotic. To consult your bankers, before selling them, is wise.

COLORED PATRIOTS

President of Tuskegee

"The war is the one absorbing question. That is the one absorbing, most important, most vital business that faces America today; the biggest business that this country has today, preparing people to fight; fighting, not simply to kill men, that is an incident; but fighting to kill autocracy, injustice, unfairness. We have the big task of making the world safe for democracy, as our great President says, and also making democracy safe for the world, for mankind.

"Any American who is not interested in the war has something wrong with him. The only apologies, the only excuses, I have for referring to the war is that I am an American citizen. I believe in my country and in my flag.

"It is not necessary for the colored people, as a rule, to emphasize the importance of loyalty and patriotism. We always have had, and always will have loyalty and patriotism."

THE RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION AND THE FARMERS

The United States Railroad Administration has established a department to be known as the agricultural section, whose particular duty will be to look after the relations between the railroads and the Department of Agriculture. Its purpose is to give all possible assistance to the agricultural development of the country. The extension work of the Department of Agriculture and the stimulation of agriculture, especially in relation to transportation, will be assisted as much as possible by the new section.

"GOOD LUCK, FRIEND," SAYS TOMMY



A British R. A. F. man wishing good luck to French cavalrymen on their way to combining with the British.

GUNNER DEPEW

Albert N. Depew

EX-GUNNER AND CHIEF PETTY OFFICER, U. S. NAVY
MEMBER OF THE FOREIGN LEGION OF FRANCE
CAPTAIN GUN TURRET, FRENCH BATTLESHIP CASSARD
WINNER OF THE CROIX DE GUERRE

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CHAPTER I.

In the American Navy.

My father was a seaman, so, naturally, all my life I heard a great deal about ships and the sea. Even when I was a little boy, in Walston, Pa., I thought about them a whole lot and wanted to be a sailor—especially a sailor in the U. S. navy.

You might say I was brought up on the water.

When I was twelve years old I went to sea as cabin boy on the whaler *Therifus*, out of Boston. She was an old square-rigged sailing ship, built more for work than for speed. We were out four months on my first cruise, and got knocked around a lot, especially in a storm on the Newfoundland Banks, where we lost our instruments, and had a hard time navigating the ship. Whaling crews work on shares and during the two years I was on the *Therifus* my shares amounted to fourteen hundred dollars.

Then I shipped as first-class helmsman on the British tramp *Southern*, a twin-screw steamer out of Liverpool. Many people are surprised that a fourteen-year-old boy should be helmsman on an ocean-going craft, but all over the world you will see young lads doing their trick at the wheel. I was on the *Southern* two years and in that time visited most of the important ports of Europe. There is nothing like a tramp steamer if you want to see the world. The *Southern* was the vessel that, in the fall of 1917, sighted a German U-boat rigged up like a sailing ship.

Although I liked visiting the foreign ports, I got tired of the *Southern* after a while and at the end of a voyage which landed me in New York I decided to get into the United States navy. After laying around for a week or two I enlisted and was assigned to duty as a second-class fireman.

People have said they thought I was pretty small to be a fireman; they have the idea that firemen must be big men. Well, I am 5 feet 7½ inches in height, and when I was sixteen I was just as tall as I am now and weighed 168 pounds. I was a whole lot husk-



Gunner Depew.

ier then, too, for that was before my introduction to kultur in German prison camps, and life there is not exactly fattening—not exactly. I do not know why it is, but if you will notice the navy firemen—the lads with the red stripes around their left shoulders—you will find that almost all of them are small men. But they are a husky lot.

Now, in the navy, they always haze a newcomer until he shows that he can take care of himself, and I got mine very soon after I went into Uncle Sam's service. I was washing my clothes in a bucket on the forecastle deck, and every garby (sailor) who came along would give me or the bucket a kick, and spill one or the both of us. Each time I would move to some other place, but I always seemed to be in somebody's way. Finally I saw a marine coming. I was nowhere near him, but he hauled out of his course to come up to me and gave the bucket a boot that sent it twenty feet away, at the same time handing me a clout on the ear that just about knocked me down. Now, I did not exactly know what a marine was, and this fellow had so many stripes on his sleeves that I thought he must be some sort of officer, so I just stood by. There was a gold stripe (commissioned officer) on the bridge and I knew that if anything was wrong he would cut in, so I kept looking up at him, but he stayed where he was, looking on, and never saying a word. And all the time the marine kept slamming me about and telling me to get the hell out of there.

Finally I said to myself, "I'll get this guy if it's the brig for a month."

So I planted him one in the kidneys and another in the mouth, and he went clean up against the rail. But he came back at me strong, and we were at it for some time.

But when it was over the gold stripe came down from the bridge and shook hands with me!

After this they did not haze me much. This was the beginning of a certain reputation that I had in the navy for fist-work. Later on I had a reputation for swimming, too. That first day they began calling me "Chink," though I don't know why, and it has been my nickname in the navy ever since.

It is a curious thing, and I never could understand it, but garbies and marines never mix. The marines are good men and great fighters, aboard and ashore, but we garbies never have a word for them, nor they for us. On shore leave abroad we pal up with foreign garbies, even, but hardly ever with a marine. Of course they are with us strong in case we have a scrap with a liberty party off some foreign ship—they cannot keep out of a fight any more than we can—but after it is over they are on their way at once and we on ours.

There are lots of things like that in the navy that you cannot figure out the reason for, and I think it is because sailors change their ways so little. They do a great many things in the navy because the navy always has done them.

I kept strictly on the job as a fireman, but I wanted to get into the gun turrets. It was slow work for a long time. I had to serve as second-class fireman for four months, first-class for eight months and in the engine room as water-tender for a year.

Then, after serving on the U. S. S. *Des Moines* as a gun-loader, I was transferred to the Iowa and finally worked up to a gun-pointer. After a time I got my C. P. O. rating—chief petty officer, first-class gunner.

The various navies differ in many ways, but most of the differences would not be noticed by any one but a sailor. Every sailor has a great deal of respect for the Swedes and Norwegians and Danes; they are born sailors and are very daring, but, of course, their navies are small. The Germans were always known as clean sailors; that is, as in our navy and the British, their vessels were ship-shape all the time, and were run as sweet as a clock.

There is no use comparing the various navies as to which is best; some are better at one thing and some at another. The British navy, of course, is the largest, and nobody will deny that at most things they are top-notch—least of all themselves; they admit it. But there is one place where the navy of the United States has it all over every other navy on the seven seas, and that is gunnery. The American navy has the best gunners in the world. And do not let anybody tell you different.

CHAPTER II.

The War Breaks.

After serving four years and three months in the U. S. navy, I received an honorable discharge on April 14, 1914. I held the rank of chief petty officer, first-class gunner. It is not uncommon for garbies to lie around a while between enlistments—they like a vacation as much as anyone—and it was my intention to loaf for a few months before joining the navy again.

After the war started, of course, I had heard more or less about the German atrocities in Belgium, and while I was greatly interested, I was doubtful at first as to the truth of the reports, for I knew how news gets changed in passing from mouth to mouth, and I never was much of a hand to believe things until I saw them, anyway. Another thing that caused me to be interested in the war was the fact that my mother was born in Alsace. Her maiden name, Dier-vieux, is well known in Alsace. I had often visited my grandmother in St. Nazaire, France, and knew the country. So with France at war, it was not strange that I should be even more interested than many other garbies.

As I have said, I did not take much stock in the first reports of the Hun's exhibition of kultur, because Fritz is known as a clean sailor, and I figured that no real sailor would ever get mixed up in such dirty work as they said there was in Belgium. I figured the soldiers were like the sailors. But I found out I was wrong about both.

One thing that opened my eyes a bit was the trouble my mother had in getting out of Hanover, where she was when the war started, and back to France. She always wore a little American flag and this both saved and

endangered her. Without it, the Germans would have interned her as a Frenchwoman, and with it, she was sneered at and insulted time and again before she finally managed to get over the border. She died about two months after she reached St. Nazaire.

Moreover, I heard the fate of my older brother, who had made his home in France with my grandmother. He had gone to the front at the outbreak of the war with the infantry from St. Nazaire and had been killed two or three weeks afterwards. This made it a sort of personal matter.

But what put the finishing touches to me were the stories a wounded Canadian lieutenant told me some months later in New York. He had been there and he knew. You could not help believing him; you can always tell it when a man has been there and knows.

There was not much racket around New York, so I made up my mind all of a sudden to go over and get some for myself. Believe me, I got enough racket before I was through. Most of the really important things I have done have happened like that: I did them on the jump, you might say. Many other Americans wanted a look, too; there were five thousand Americans in the Canadian army at one time they say.

I would not claim that I went over there to save democracy, or anything like that. I never did like Germans, and I never met a Frenchman who was not kind to me, and what I heard about the way the Huns treated the Belgians made me sick. I used to get out of bed to go to an all-night picture show, I thought about it so much. But there was not much excitement about New York, and I figured the U. S. would not get into it for a while, anyway, so I just wanted to go over and see what it was like. That is why lots of us went, I think.

There were five of us who went to Boston to ship for the other side: Sam Murray, Ed Brown, Tim Flynn, Mitchell and myself. Murray was an ex-garby—two litches (enlistments), gun-pointer rating, and about thirty-five years old. Brown was a Pennsylvania man about twenty-six years old, who had served two enlistments in the U. S. army and had quit with the rank of sergeant. Flynn and Mitchell were both ex-navy men. Mitchell was a noted boxer. Of the five of us, I am the only one who went in, got through and came out. Flynn and Mitchell did not go in; Murray and Brown never came back.

The five of us shipped on the steamship *Virginian* of the American-Hawaiian line, under American flag and registry, but chartered by the French government. I signed on as water-tender—an engine room job—but the others were on deck—that is, seamen.

We left Boston for St. Nazaire with a cargo of ammunition, bully beef, etc., and made the first trip without anything of interest happening.

As we were tying to the dock at St. Nazaire, I saw a German prisoner sitting on a pile of lumber. I thought probably he would be hungry, so I went down into the oilers' mess and got two slices of bread with a thick piece of beefsteak between them and handed it to Fritz. He would not take it. At first I thought he was afraid to, but by using several languages and signs he managed to make me understand that he was not hungry—had too much to eat, in fact.

I used to think of this fellow occasionally when I was in a German prison camp, and a piece of moldy bread the size of a safety-match box was the generous portion of food they forced on me, with true German hospitality, once every forty-eight hours. I would not exactly have refused a beefsteak sandwich, I am afraid. But then I was not a heaven-born German. I was only a common American garby. He was full of kultur and grub; I was not full of anything.

There was a large prison camp at St. Nazaire, and at one time or another I saw all of it. Before the war it had been used as a barracks by the French army and consisted of well-made, comfortable two-story stone buildings, floored with concrete, with auxiliary barracks of logs. The German prisoners occupied the stone buildings, while the French guards were quartered in the log houses. Inside, the houses were divided into long rooms with whitewashed walls. There was a gymnasium for the prisoners, a canteen where they might buy most of the things you could buy anywhere else in the country, and a studio for the painters among the prisoners. Officers were separated from privates—which was a good thing for the privates—and were kept in houses surrounded by stockades. Officers and privates received the same treatment, however, and all were given exactly the same rations and equipment as the regular French army before it went to the front. Their food consisted of bread, soup, and wine, as wine is called almost everywhere in the world. In the morning they received half a loaf of Vienna bread and coffee. At noon they each had a large dish of thick soup, and at three in the afternoon more bread and a bottle of vino. The soup was more like a stew—very thick with meat and vegetables. At one of the officers' barracks there was a cook who had been chef in the largest hotel in Paris before the war.

All the prisoners were well clothed. Once a week, socks, underwear, soap, towels and blankets were issued to them, and every week the barracks and equipment were fumigated. They were given the best of medical attention.

(To be Continued)

The U-boat will soon become a useless boat.

HOW OCEAN CABLE DIFFERS FROM TELEGRAPH LINE.

Although an ocean cable is in fact a telegraph line, it is so differently constructed that the rules for working land lines are almost entirely dissimilar. With the first long cables, great difficulties were encountered in sending through them a current of electricity of sufficient power to record the messages rapidly. The methods for overcoming these difficulties, and in use at present, are described as follows:

Keys which, when depressed, transmit positive and negative currents, are employed at the sending station in connection with the regulation battery. The current of the battery does not pass directly into the cable, but into a condenser, which passes it into the submarine line.

This greatly increases the force of the current used and serves to cut off interfering ground currents.

The instrument first employed in receiving cablegrams was a reflecting galvanometer. Upon the magnet of this instrument is carried a small curved mirror. A lamp is placed before the mirror and behind a screen in which there is a vertical slit. Flashes of light moving across this slit as the needles moved from left to right, indicated to the trained eyes of the operator the letters in the message being transmitted.

But this method of recording messages was found to tax the eyesight of the operator severely, a few years' work often rendering them almost, if not totally blind. Recognizing the fact that there must be something wrong with such a system, inventors set about repairing the defect, which resulted in perfecting the syphon galvanometer, which has all but superseded all other receiving devices.

BIG FLOCKS ONLY SOLUTION

Why Idea of "A Sheep for Every Family" Would Be of Little Value.

The idea of "a sheep for every family" is good in intent and purpose. Both manufacturers of woolen goods and meat distributors would like to see a larger supply of raw material. Sheep raising, however, is not like gardening, says the *Albany Journal*. To be successful it must be conducted in the open and on a large scale. Breeding itself is a large and complicated matter. Also, the nature of the wool-growing animal is unsuited to combined commercialism and domesticity. The family who had a sheep running around the dooryard would form an attachment for the animal that would cut the latter on the foot of a family pet, that could be separated from its valuable wool only if the sheep's comfort were considered.

As for the use of a family sheep for meat, such would be rare. "Led like a lamb to the slaughter" has more than a literary meaning. One who could see a sturdy steer felled by a hammer blow or an uncouth and squealing pig slashed in the throat, would turn from the sight of a lamb, without fight, held helplessly slowly bled to death. Most people like lamb or mutton, and most people require woolen clothing, but for both food and warmth the sheep-raising industry will depend upon commercialized flocks.

TORCHES FOR THE TRENCHES

How Uncle Sam's Soldiers in France Will Be Kept Warm.

School children in many cities are making trench torches to be used by the Sammies across the sea.

The torches are made from newspapers, which are cut in column widths. Eight of these columns are required for one torch. The paper is rolled, one strip at a time, until the article is complete. Then it is boiled four minutes in paraffin.

The torches are to be used to warm the hands of the men in the trenches and to boil their coffee. They first originated with the Italian soldiers in the Alps. One and a half million have been used by the Italians. They are only slightly more than two inches high, but burn a long time.

How Binder Twine Is Made From Palmetto Trees.

At last the palmetto tree is coming into its own. It has been posing for two-thirds of a century in Southern poetry and Southern oratory, and now Florida and South Georgia and other Southern states have turned upon it and said: "Now you be useful as well as ornamental. You shall take the place of Mexican sisal for the manufacture of cotton bagging and binding twine and, instead of being used for broom-making to sweep ignominious floors, you shall become useful to the nation."

A newly invented machine spins the fibre out of the palmetto leaves. They are stripped green from the trees, fed into one end of the machine and emerge as balls of binder twine from the other end.

In four months the stripped tree will have another coat of leaves which will be cut off at their stems and fed to the machine, and so on three times a year.

PAULINE HENKEL



Pauline Henkel is colonel of the United States Boy Scouts and the only one of her sex to be made a member of that organization.

Amuse the Kiddies.

To make a fountain that will delight a small child you should get a small glass bottle and nearly fill it with water. Then bore a hole through the cork and place a straw through the hole.

The straw should be long enough to reach almost to the bottom of the bottle, and if the straw does not fit the cork tightly you should put sealing wax round it to keep out all air.

You should now take a glass jam jar and heat it over a lamp or candle. Stand the bottle of water on two or three sheets of damp blotting paper laid on a plate or dish, place the jar over the bottle and press hard to prevent air getting underneath.

Now, as soon as the air in the jar begins to cool, the water in the bottle will rise through the straw and form a pretty little fountain. The great thing to remember is to press the jar down ever so tightly. If the air can get away from under the jar you will not have your fountain.

Economic Garden.

Now that so many are looking to the economic rather than the ornamental side of gardening, we are minded of the plant of the Jews as recorded in the Bible: "We remember the fish which we did eat in Egypt freely; the cucumbers, and the melons, and the leeks, and the garlic." What a savory treat; the atmosphere fairly reeks with it. It seems the pyramids were built on the strength of the breath of the Egyptians. Herodotus, writing 400 B. C., states there was an inscription on one of the pyramids stating that 100,000 men were employed for 30 years in building the pyramids and that they consumed garlic, leeks, onions, etc., to the value of 1,600 talents of silver, or nearly \$1,500,000. This must have lent strength to the enterprise.

HOW DISASTER TO TURKS IS FORE- TOLD BY "SHINING STONE"

Constantinople, famous city of mosques and minarets, is the subject of many prophecies. It has been the battleground of Christian and Mohammedan since the twelfth century. None of the prophecies respecting the expulsion of the Turk from European soil is more remarkable than that of the "shining stone" in the famous "apostate cathedral" now the mosque of Santa Sophia.

Years ago there was brought to the city of the sultan a great slab of luminous marble, white and translucent. Specimens of this stone are exceedingly rare, and no other fragment as large as the shining stone is known to exist. It was installed in the west side of the great gallery of the historic mosque of Santa Sophia.

What first invested the famous stone with supernatural qualities is not known. The Persians regarded it with awe, and upon its installation in the Constantinople mosque it was declared to be the mystic dial wherein the fate of Islam should be reflected.

Its peculiar vitreous quality makes it a ready reflector of light rays. During the hours of daylight it emits a particularly brilliant light. These rays are considered Allah's assurance to the faithful that all continues well in the empire of the true believers. When Islam has experienced political or religious triumphs in the past, according to the guardians of the shining stone, the brilliancy of the marble slab was such as to seriously discomfit human eyes.

When disaster — permanent and all-embracing — threatens the Turkish empire, according to the prophecy that accompanied the stone out of the mystic Orient and into Europe, the stone will no longer reflect light. It will be no longer luminous and translucent, but clouded and opaque. To hint that the shining stone was undergoing such a transformation was in times past to incur the risk of a speedy and violent death.

MISS HELEN C. HOERLE



Miss Helen Christine Hoerle of New York has been recruiting cooks for the navy.

World as Now Constituted Unsafe Place for Undisciplined Democracy

By DR. THOMAS NIXON CARVER
Professor of Rural Economics, Harvard University



Is democracy worth saving? A democracy may be just as bad as an autocracy, depending on the kind it is. It may be made up of undisciplined persons, or it may be the kind of democracy in which every person does just as he pleases regardless of anyone else—then it is not worth saving.

The world as it is now constituted is an unsafe place for undisciplined democracy. The world has always been ruled by disciplined people, and of these there is more than one kind. First, there is the discipline of the benevolent despot, and a disciplined autocracy will always rule over an undisciplined democracy. The other discipline comes from within—this is the discipline of the true democracy. It is a law of the universe that discipline rules and there is no going against the laws of the universe.

In a football team each player does not play for himself but for the whole team, and so it must be with a nation. The disciplined man subordinates the lesser needs of the individual to the larger needs of the group, and thus a disciplined people has the essential teamwork. Democracy will win in the present war only if the devotees of that democracy will so sacrifice that good teamwork is accomplished.

Much has been said recently about spending money freely in order to keep it in circulation and thus make for prosperity. In this the people should be careful as to whether the money kept in circulation is spent on frivolities and nonessentials or in ways in which it can help the government. If invested in Liberty bonds, it is spent and will circulate, and will do much good, as will also money that is given to the Young Men's Christian association and the Red Cross, while money spent for mere peacetime trivialities simply makes for exchange.

Exchange is a good thing only if it permits specialization of production, and under these conditions work will be done better. Exchange simply for the sake of trading is valueless from an economic standpoint, because nothing is produced.

Great Reduction Sale

AT

B. E. BELUE CO.

Richmond

Kentucky

LOCAL PAGE

NEWS OF BEREA AND VICINITY, GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

Dean & Stafford REAL ESTATE

Bank & Trust Bldg. Berea, Ky.

Best Blacksmithing

Scientific horse shoeing, fine iron work and repairs of all descriptions at the College Blacksmith Shop, Main Street, north of The Citizen Office. ad.

L. & N. TIME TABLE

Berea, Ky.

(In effect May 11, 1918)

North Bound

No. 32, Leaves 6:53 p.m.

No. 38, Leaves 1:17 p.m.

No. 34, Leaves 3:53 a.m.

South Bound

No. 33, Leaves 12:03 p.m.

No. 37, Leaves 1:04 p.m.

No. 31, Leaves 12:12 a.m.

Note: No. 33, the fast train, will stop for passengers from North of Cincinnati, O., or for South of Knoxville, Tenn.

We SELL hats and sell them right. Mrs. Laura Jones. ad.

Miss Maud Bowman spent a pleasant week in Tennessee.

The Misses Sanders, Webb, and McLean, of Walnut Hill, Cincinnati, are guests at Boone Tavern.

Miss Lula Stanton, of the Academy Department, is ill at Prospect Cottage.

C. E. Vogel, who has been attending Chicago University for the summer session, has returned to Berea.

Miss Eleanor VanWinkle is ill at her home on Estill street.

E. J. Kinney and wife, of Lexington, were guests at Boone Tavern, Saturday.

Miss Carol Edwards is spending a few weeks in Washington, D. C., as the guest of her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Montgomery.

Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Noble leave soon for West Virginia, where they will do extension work.

Miss Abigail Merrow is spending her vacation in New York. Her friends may write to her at Chautauque, N. Y.

C. E. Campbell, who has been spending his vacation with his parents in Charleston, W. Va., has returned to resume his duties in the Bursar's office.

Miss Lorena Hafer, who has been attending summer school at Northfield, Mass., is spending her vacation in Ludlow.

A number of young people of the summer school enjoyed a wagon party to the Indian Fort Mountain, Saturday afternoon.

Burley Hoskins, a former student of the Normal and College Departments, was in town Saturday. Mr. Hoskins is connected with the Farm School, Asheville, N. C.

Miss Lelia Bowman is spending a pleasant summer in Garland, N. C.

George Howard, of the U. S. S. Pennsylvania, spent several days in Berea last week. The ship was put into drydock while being overhauled and the sailors were put on furlough until repairs were made.

Miss E. K. Corwin is in Fitchburg, Mass., this week.

H. C. Woolf, of Winchester, was in Berea, Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Cheeseman and daughter, Theodora, and Misses Etta Cameron and Vinnie Hacking, all of Cincinnati, motored to Berea, Saturday.

Dean Rumlold, who has been teaching in the summer school in Kent, O., has returned to Berea.

Dr. Dunn, of Richmond, was in Berea, Saturday.

Prof. and Mrs. Geo. Roberts, of Lexington, were in Berea, Saturday. Prof. Roberts is of the State University of that place.

Mr. and Mrs. Simon Blimenthal, of Cincinnati, were in Berea, Friday.

U. S. Wyatt and son, Ulysses, motored thru to Mississippi, last Friday. They will stay about two weeks.

A very large rattlesnake, over three feet long, having eleven rattles and one button, was killed on Bighill Pike by some teamsters last Saturday afternoon.

First Lieutenant Ira M. Nickell, who was stationed at Camp Taylor, has been given a captaincy in the Army. Capt. Nickell is a former student of Berea College, and is from Perry County.

Edgar Dixon, a former resident of Berea, was discharged from the Navy, recently, on account of impaired hearing. He enlisted last winter and has been stationed at the Great Lakes Training Station.

Mr. and Mrs. Adams, of Jackson County, were in Berea last week. Mrs. Adams had been receiving medical attention at the Robinson Hospital.

Mrs. H. C. Cloyd, who has been visiting in Livingston and vicinity, returned to her home on Chestnut street.

Mrs. C. B. Holder, who is visiting her mother, Mrs. Martha Early, was in Richmond last Friday.

Washington Johnson, who was spending his vacation at his home in Gainesboro, Tenn., was suddenly called back to take charge of the College Garden on account of the illness of Mr. Fielder.

Misses Mary Porter and Bess Marsh, who have been teaching in North Carolina, are visiting friends and relatives here.

Mrs. T. J. Scrivner is visiting her son, Edgar, and family at their home on Center street.

Miss Shadoin, of Nashville, Tenn., is with the Berea Bank and Trust Co. this week, installing a new system of bookkeeping.

Howard Disney spent the latter part of the week in town with his parents. He, with his wife and little son who have been making a more extended visit in Berea, returned Sunday to their home in Harlan.

Word has reached Berea that Prof. C. N. Shutt, who has been acting as advance agent in the College extension work, has been called in the draft.

Letters coming in from extension workers report an abundance of large luscious peaches in Alabama, in localities far from the railroad. These peaches can be purchased for the munificent sum of twenty-five cents a bushel, but are located in communities from which it would be almost impossible to ship them to Berea. However, it is pleasant to know that there is an abundance somewhere.

Misses Nannie and Mildred Gabbard, of Wallaceeton, spent the week end in Berea with relatives.

Misses Irene Moffit and Mabel Lewis left Saturday for a visit of several days in Hazard with Miss Bettie Lewis.

Miss Nancy Settle, of Big Hill, was visiting friends in Berea at the first of the week.

Mrs. Edna Berryman and little daughter, Geneva, of Lexington, are making an extended visit with Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Gabbard.

Miss Jennie Owen Cochran of the Louisville Free Public Library is spending several days at Boone Tavern.

Mrs. Fannie Olmstead and little daughter, Peggy, who have been making their home in Berea for some time, left last week for an extended visit with relatives in South Carolina.

Harrel VanWinkle, of Cincinnati, was in town at the first of the week.

E. F. Disney principal of the Berea Graded School, and several Berea teachers are attending County institute at Richmond this week.

For Rent: Davis House, at junction of Dixie Highway, Main and Center Sts. Best location for hotel or boarding house in Berea. Modern conveniences, hot and cold water, separate toilets and bath, electric light. Rented, furnished or unfurnished. Rent Very Reasonable. Call phone 426, or address Mrs. N. E. Davis, Berea, Ky. (Ad-5)

Miss Mabel Gott left, Tuesday, for Redhouse where she will visit friends for several days.

Miss Lula Robinson was visited by Miss Nett Farmer, of Lancaster, the first of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Gott received a card from their son, Strother, that he had landed safely in France. Mrs. D. W. Brown is visiting her many friends in Berea.

Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Moore entertained Mrs. J. P. Reese and daughter, of Philadelphia, and Miss Lily Buyers, of Coatesville, Pa., last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Grant Huff leave today for Letcher County to spend a few days with his mother.

Contractors are getting out rock for the Walnut Meadow pike, which is to be rebuilt by this fall.

Miss Mattie Wilson, of Irvine, is the guest of Marie Scrivner on Center street.

Mrs. T. B. Stephenson has been visiting relatives in Lee County. Mrs. H. C. Smith and son, Howard, are visiting friends at Stearns, Ky. Jessie Smith, who has been in a school of music in Cincinnati, returned home last week.

Bertha King was in Cincinnati, last week.

Prof. Rigby, who had just returned from the South where he had been with the Berea College Extension workers, is now at the Robinson Hospital and has typhoid fever. He is improving nicely, however. Benton Fielder of the College is improving very rapidly at the same hospital.

Miss Violet Ogg, a nurse at the Robinson Hospital, underwent a severe operation last week. Visitors who have been to see her are pleased to learn that she is making such speedy recovery. Dr. Robinson says she will be up and about again in a very few days.

Professor and Mrs. Dodge finally decided to avail themselves of the surprisingly low fare of one cent a mile to the G. A. R. National Encampment at Portland, Oregon. They went on the early train on Wednesday of this week, expecting to be away from home for six or seven weeks. We wish them a pleasant visit and a safe return.

Our soldiers in France need more books. We have them on our book shelves. Let us select our best and deliver them to the Berea College Librarian. Read the article in this week's Citizen written by Mrs. Ridgway.

Wanted—25,000 Student Nurses for the U. S. Student Nurse Reserve. Enroll at the nearest recruiting station of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense. For Berea and adjacent territory, enroll at the Robinson Hospital, Berea.

A much-appreciated letter was received by The Citizen from Dr. and Mrs. Cowley, in which they write interestingly of their trip to Lorain, Ohio. They stayed overnight en route, with Mr. and Mrs. Cartmell, former Bereans, at Delaware, Ohio, and report a most enjoyable visit. Dr. Cowley expects to return about August 15. He is spending a week longer than he expected to, attending surgical clinics in Lorain, Ohio.

UNITED SERVICE

Of the churches of Berea will be resumed next Sunday evening at 7:30 in the pavilion back of the Library. Rev. W. J. Hudspeth will be the preacher, and all the singers are invited to come and "sing." Don't miss this service.

Committee

THE KENTUCKY TRIO COMING

Saturday night, the Kentucky Trio, a widely noted musical company, will give a concert in the College Chapel. Admission 25c and 10c, the proceeds to go entirely to the Berea Chapter of the Red Cross. It is your patriotic duty to come, as well as your own pleasure.

SOCIAL ON CENTER STREET

Wednesday night a party of young people convened at the home of Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Bender and enjoyed a two-hour social gathering. The party was given by Miss Marie Scrivner, in honor of her cousin, Miss Mattie Wilson, of Irvine, who is visiting her.

FOR SALE

Small farm of about 40 acres, located two miles west of Berea. About 20 acres cleared and in cultivation, remainder in small timber. No buildings, good orchard, a bargain at \$800. Liberty Bonds, cash or stock of merchandise. Address: W. B. Harris, (owner) Berea, Ky. ad-5.

LOST

July 14, pair gold-rimmed spectacles. Please return to Virginia Dean, Center street. (ad-5)

LIEUT. M. G. LEWIS MARRIED

The following item of news, clipped from the Lawrenceville, Va., Times-Gazette, will be of interest to many readers of The Citizen. The groom, Lieut. M. G. Lewis, is a nephew of Prof. C. D. Lewis, and was a student in Berea during the years '14 and '15. His sister was in school here last year.

"At 7 p.m., July 13th, Miss Gertrude M. Button and Lieut. M. G. Lewis were married at the home of the groom's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John B. Lewis, near Lawrenceville.

"The rooms at the Lewis home at Mondamin Farm, were beautifully decorated with ferns and flowers. The bride was dressed in a white silk embroidered crepe, and a hand made lace veil caught up with pearls.

"She is the eldest daughter of Prof. and Mrs. H. F. Button, of Farmingdale, New York; is a graduate of Manassas High School and Cornell University, and is Home Demonstration Agent of Greensville County. The groom is the oldest son of Mr. and Mrs. John B. Lewis, of this place, and is stationed at Camp Lee, Rev. H. N. Laws, of Camp Lee, performed the ceremony, after which an informal reception was given, salad and ice cream being served."

The Citizen joins in wishing the young couple a long, useful and happy life together.

CLARK-BICKNELL WEDDING

A very pretty wedding took place at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bicknell on Richmond pike, Tuesday at 5 p.m., when their daughter, Ruth, was united in marriage to William Clark, son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel P. Clark, of Berea. The bride and groom have been students of Berea College for some time, and Mrs. Clark was a graduate from the College Department this year. About twenty of their more intimate friends were present to witness the marriage ceremony which was performed by the Rev. Howard Hudson.

The happy couple left on the evening train, Tuesday, on their honeymoon trip to Cincinnati, Detroit, and Chicago. Mr. Clark will report at the Aero Naval Aviation Training School, Great Lakes, Ill.

The heartiest congratulations are extended to the bride and groom by a host of friends, who will hope for their happy reunion after the war.

RAINE-FORWARD WEDDING

A very quiet but pretty wedding was solemnized at the home of Dr. and Mrs. James Watt Raine at 10 o'clock, Sunday, the 28th, when their daughter, Jessie Harriet, became the bride of Donald DeKlyn Forward, of Oberlin, O.

The ceremony was performed by President Frost, of Berea College. The bride and groom met while students at Oberlin College, and formed an acquaintance which was destined to culminate in happy wedlock.

Mr. Forward is taking a course in the Officers' Training Camp at Louisville, and the happy couple left for that city on the noon train, Sunday, followed by the best wishes and hearty congratulations of their many friends.

SWINFORD-PANN

Word has been received here of the marriage of Miss Dewey Lee Swinford, of Cynthia, to Tandy Pann, of Scott County, on the 25th. Mrs. Pann graduated from the Academy Department last June and has many friends here. Mr. Pann, who was here in June, is a prosperous merchant and farmer of Biddle. The wedding was solemnized in Georgetown, with the Rev. J. E. Moss the officiating minister. The couple left for Detroit, Mich., to spend their honeymoon.

HORSE FOR SALE

Bay Percheron, 3 years old, well broken to all kinds of work; 15½ hands high, weight 1,200 pounds. For particulars, see B. P. Ambrose, Prospect street. ad-3.

AUTOMOBILE FOR SALE

One Maxwell car, in splendid condition; \$100 worth of extras. Atwater-Kent Ignition; five tires. Apply to A. F. Scruggs, Berea. ad.

BEREA FAIR

The Berea Fair will be held September 5, 6 and 7, instead of in August, as in former years. Let's boost for a bigger and better fair. Be a booster, not a "buster."

FOR SALE

Split, 16-inch hardwood. See Forrester Raine or Herman Walker. (Ad-5)

FOR SALE

7 sows and 40 pigs, from two to four months old. W. M. Garrison, 2½ miles west of Berea. ad-8.

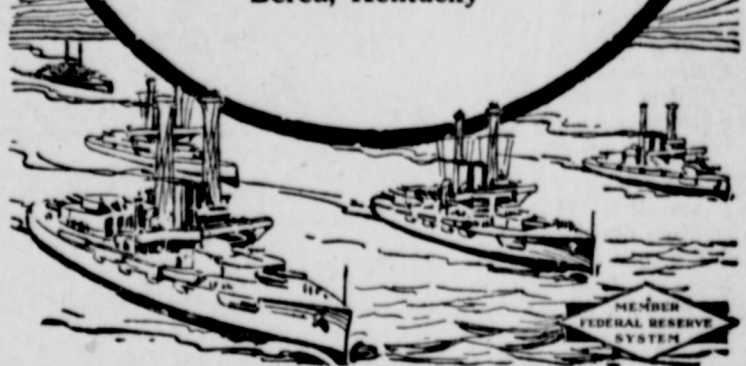


MODERN WAR IS DECIDED BY ORGANIZATION

The problem of our country today is the organization of all its resources and efforts. The Federal Reserve System is the banking organization which is caring for the nation's financial needs. Support it by dealing with a member bank.

Berea National Bank

Berea, Kentucky



WITH THE CHURCHES

Union Church

The Sunday services have been well attended, and very helpful during the past month. Prof. Jas. R. Robertson was the preacher on July 21st, and dealt in a very instructive way with the humanistic side of the Kingdom of God. On Sunday, the 28th, the Rev. Wm. C. Noble took the service. His theme was, "Religion and Morality," based on the text, Deut. 10:2. He emphasized the necessity of having Godliness at the heart of all our religious activity. No religion is genuine which is not moral.

The Adult Bible Class, conducted by Brother Burgess, continues with unabated interest and attendance. The class extends a hearty welcome to all who are not elsewhere enlisted in Sunday-school work to come and study the Sunday-school lesson with them.

T. J. Oakme was the leader of a very helpful prayer service last week. The topic was "Liberality in Giving." The leader for next week will be Mrs. Robertson, and the topic, "Our Mission Interest and Our Missionary."

The prayer service is of vital importance to the spiritual life of the Church. Are you receiving the share of help to which you are entitled.

First Baptist Church

Sunday-school at 9:45 a.m. We have carefully graded classes for all ages, with separate class rooms.

Preaching service at 11 a.m. The subject of the pastor's sermon for next Sunday morning will be "Christian Perfection."

The B. Y. P. U. service at 6:45. The weekly prayer service and regular monthly business meeting at 8 p.m., Thursday evening.

We extend a hearty welcome to all to unite with us in these services.

Rev. E. B. English, Pastor

Christian Church

Bible School at 9:45 a.m. Communion service and preaching at 11 a.m.

Rev. W. J. Hudspeth, Pastor

Methodist Church

Bible School at 9:45 a.m. Preaching services at 11 a.m. and 3 p.m.

The public in general and the new converts in particular are earnestly invited to attend these services.

Rev. Larrabee, Pastor

Revival Meeting Closed

The series of meetings which have been going on for nearly three weeks on the Methodist Church grounds came to a close on Sunday night. These meetings have been well attended and their results have been of incalculable value to the city of Berea and its contingent territory. They have heightened the moral tone and strengthened the public conscience of the entire

community. Something like twenty or twenty-five persons were specially blessed or renewed in the grace of God.

B. Y. P. U. Sunday Night

The regular Sunday night meeting of the B. Y. P. U. was held at the Baptist Church at 6:45. The meeting was a lively and profitable one, about forty being in attendance, the largest one this summer.

Next Sunday night the monthly devotional meeting will be held, the topic being, "Love's Reaches." Every one come and get the benefit from this meeting.

ROY WYATT WRITES HOME

Mrs. George Wyatt has recently received two letters from her son, Roy, who is now with the American Forces in France. He is well and enjoying military life very much. We quote briefly from a letter written just before sailing overseas.

"... I am expecting to leave for France very soon, but do not worry, mother. I hope to return home sometime, for I feel that my Heavenly Father is with me in trying to do my bit for my country, and I am proud that I have the chance. You know that you would not want me to stay at home while others are fighting for peace. I am here to do my part, but I am thinking of you and the other loved ones at home."

HORSE THIEF ARRESTED

Hubert Moran, colored, was arrested at Paint Lick last week by Chief Watkins of Berea. Word was received from the authorities at Loveland, O., to be on the lookout for a horse and rig which was reported stolen from that locality. Chief Watkins took immediate steps to get the thief and soon had the culprit in the grip of the law. The prisoner was given a preliminary hearing at Loveland and released under \$1,500 bond to appear before the grand jury in Clermont County, Ohio.

This is not the first offense for Moran, he having served a year in the penitentiary at Frankfort for house breaking in Berea, some years ago. Chief Watkins is to be commended for his prompt action in apprehending the prisoner.

WAR'S HAND NEAR BEREA

Saturday, a telegram arrived in Berea, telling of the death of J. L. Clemmens, of Sand Gap, "killed in action." Mr. Clemmens, before going to the Army, was frequently in Berea, carrying the mail from Berea to Sand Gap. He had been wounded once and had been captured by the Germans, but managed to crawl back to the American lines. With such men as these, who sacrifice their all, America is turning the tide against the Huns.

F. L. MOORE'S

Jewelry Store

FOR

First Class Repairing

AND

Fine Line of Jewelry

MAIN ST.

BEREA, KY.

One Drop
Bourbon Poultry Remedy
down a chick's windpipe
A few drops in the drinking water cures and prevents white diarrhoea, cholera and other chick diseases. One 50-cent bottle makes 12 gallons of medicine. At drug-gists or by mail postpaid. Valuable poultry book free on request.
SOLD BY PORTER-MOORE DRUG CO., LANSING, MI.

The Citizen

A family Newspaper for all that is right true, and interesting

Published every Thursday at Berea, Ky.

BEREA PUBLISHING CO.

(Incorporated)

WM. G. FROST, Editor-in-Chief

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Advertising rates on application.

MRS. TUBBS DID HER BIT

At the Tabernacle Saturday Night
For some weeks the coming of Mrs. Tubbs and her family to Berea has been announced thru the columns of The Citizen, and their arrival at the Tabernacle last Saturday night was greeted by a good sized audience.

Prof. Carl Hunt acted as stage manager, and made the necessary announcements and explanations concerning the play of the evening and the work of the Local Red Cross Chapter.

The play was staged entirely by local talent, which proved to be an all-star cast of characters. It would be impossible to make special mention of each participant in the play—they all did their parts well—but the role of Mrs. Tubbs was especially well taken by Mrs. J. R. Robertson in each act. Mrs. E. B. English as the "Romantic" old maid provided abundance of fun by her many matrimonial advances. Simon Rubbels (John Miller) the hard hearted groceryman, met his match in Mrs. Tubbs' philosophy concerning the war, when he came to collect his bills and to boast of his gifts of money. War taxes and even Liberty Bonds are not to be considered as sacrifices when compared with the giving up of sons and husbands to fight the battle for freedom. Simon had the sympathy of the audience with him, no doubt, when he was made the victim of a "love-letter forgery" by the mischievous Tubbs children.

Miss Raymond, as Aunt Serrepty, and Miss Sperry as Mrs. Ellen Hickey played very important parts in assisting Mrs. Tubbs in her home duties, and efforts to be patriotic, as well as in giving well-intentioned advice to Miss Clingy Vine in her exciting love affairs.

The closing tableau with upwards of one hundred parents and wives of soldiers from Berea on the platform made a thrilling and impressive scene. The singing of "The Star Spangled Banner" by this group of patriots brought a most enjoyable evening to a close.

Very pleasing entertainment between the acts was furnished by Mrs. J. W. Dooley, the Sunny Quartet, and the reading by Mrs. Edgar Moore.

The Red Cross ladies are to be congratulated upon the success of the evening, and the pleasure thus afforded to all lovers of good wholesome and patriotic amusement. The proceeds, amounting to over \$40.00, will be given for Red Cross work.

BEREA EXTENSION WORK IN GEORGIA

The extension tent has been spending the past week in the little town of Fairmount, Ga. The attendance at the meetings has surpassed all expectations.

A second W. S. S. drive was on, and the men threw themselves into this work with all their might, and with splendid results, speaking at eleven different school houses and churches in outlying districts.

The work with the children was, perhaps, the most important and difficult to handle in this particular place, but the final results were very gratifying.

The generous hospitality extended to the members of the group, both collectively and individually, during the last days of their stay, spoke more convincingly than words of the appreciation of the town.

The workers are keeping very well and thoroughly enjoying their experiences. Cohutta is their next destination, the night between being spent at Chatsworth, just at the foot of a mountain 4,000 feet high.

MISS BAKER RESIGNS

Miss Myrtle Baker resigns her position as Clerk to the Dean of Labor today. She has done efficient work in this capacity and the College loses a promising worker in her resignation.

OBITUARY

Rev. Daniel Wendell Brown

Rev. Daniel Wendell Brown was born August 11, 1885, in Berea, being the youngest son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Clayburn Brown. At the age of twelve he was converted during a revival at the M. E. Church in his little mountain home town, uniting at once with the church. One day, while hoeing corn on a mountain slope, he felt the Lord calling him to preach the gospel. He proved to be indeed, selected by God for the ministry, his winning smile and wonderful powers of oratory soon earned for him the title of "The Mountain Boy Preacher." At the age of sixteen, he was licensed to preach by the Rev. Godbey, at Bethel Ridge, Casey County, in 1901. In September, 1906, at Greenup, he was ordained a deacon in the Methodist Episcopal Church by Bishop McDowell, and in September, 1909, at the age of twenty-four, he was ordained an elder by Bishop L. B. Wilson, at Maysville.

After hearing the call to preach, he spent some time in Union College, Barbourville, working his way as he went on student charges. He was sent to Booneville, Owsley County, by his conference, later serving the churches at West Covington, Pikeville, Harlan and Berea, in this state. The churches experienced spiritual awakening. In the meantime, he spent one year at the Cliff School of Theology, Denver, Colo., where he served as pastor of the Barnum M. E. Church. From Berea, he went to Evanston, Ill., attending the Garrett Biblical Institute of Northwestern University, and from there serving as the pastor of the Lake Forest, Ill., First M. E. Church, which church he organized for the Rock River Conference. A fine building had been planned there when his ill health forced him to give up the work, April 9, 1918, and go to New Mexico, where he stayed at the Methodist National Sanatorium, Silver City, his wife nursing him thru the entire illness.

Wherever this youthful minister went, he made friends. Evidence of this was shown by the many beautiful floral offerings from far and near. Many telegrams of sympathy were received, and among them, messages of condolence from many prominent clergymen and business friends. He was always alert about his Master's business, and a number were licensed to preach under his ministry. Among the messages of condolence are quoted in part:

Chicago, Ill., July 22.—Mrs. D. W. Brown, London. Accept sympathy of our ministry in Chicago. The joy of a victorious life is his. He did a great work for his Lord. He will live in the lives of those he has won to Christ. The church he started in Lake Forest joins us in sympathy and prayers.

Allison F. Clark, Dist. Supt., Northwestern District, Rock River Conference.

Lake Forest, Ill., July 22.—Mrs. D. W. Brown, London. The First M. E. Church of Lake Forest deeply feels the loss of their pastor and much regret not being able to pay their respects in person at his coronation service. "Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord." "It is better to have loved and lost than never to have loved at all." "Greater love hath no man than this that a man lay down his life for his friends." From those who appreciate his faithful and willing service more than words can express.

John S. Palmer,

Sec'y M. E. Church.

The funeral services were held from his brother's home, where he died in London, and at the Methodist Episcopal Church there, on Tuesday, July 23, at 9 a. m., and were conducted by the Rev. John O. Gross, of Cincinnati, Ohio, a minister licensed during the pastorate of Rev. Brown at West Covington, Ky., and now pastor of the Delta Ave. M. E. Church at Cincinnati. A large delegation from his former church at Berea was present with floral offerings. The burial services were conducted in the afternoon at the little mountain church, where Rev. Brown was converted and raised, where were present many of his kinsfolk and childhood friends. The Revs. Stump, Early and Martin joined in glowing testimonies of the life and work of the man they had known and loved always. Rev. Brown was a member of Lodge No. 617 F. and A. M., and of the Berea Chapter 151, and of the Order Eastern Star, Chapter 42, Berea. The Masons of Berea and London had charge of the interment at Camp-ground Cemetery.

Rev. Brown was married, November 30, 1911, to Miss Ethel Bobler of Kent Bridge, Ontario, Canada. To this union were born two chil-

dren, Clarice, now four years past, Mary Nadine, now two years old. When his wife started to New Mexico in a futile search for her husband's health, these two little girls were left with relatives in Chicago. Mrs. Brown soon realized that her husband was not recovering from the tuberculosis, and summoned his brother, J. H. Brown, of London, to come, when they started at once on the homeward journey, arriving at his brother's home only one week before his death, Monday morning, July 22, 1918. At his bedside were his only sister, Mrs. (Dr.) C. V. Stark, of Evans, and others of near kin.

The Citizen joins his host of friends in Berea and every other place Rev. Brown has ever been, in extending the bereaved ones our deepest sympathy.

JOHN S. BICKNELL KILLED IN IOWA

Friends of John S. Bicknell, of Garden Grove, Iowa, will be greatly shocked to hear of his sudden death last Sunday.

He and his son, Virgil, were riding in an automobile near Garden Grove, when they were struck by a passenger train, killing them instantly.

Mr. Bicknell, who formerly lived in Jackson County, was the son of S. W. Bicknell, of Clover Bottom, and a brother of the late J. P. Bicknell, of this place. He was 38 years old, and an honest Christian man in every way. His son, Virgil, was 18 years old and a promising young farmer.

Mr. Bicknell is survived by several brothers and sisters, and an aged father, his wife and five small children.

There were two other occupants of the car, one of whom was killed and the other severely injured. The funeral services were held at 3:00 o'clock Tuesday evening, at Garden Grove, Iowa.

BRADY CARRIER'S SPEECH AT NARROW GAP

The Necessity of Saving

We all know that this world is in the greatest struggle it was ever in before—fighting the greatest and hardest battles that men have ever experienced. Every man, woman, and child of our more than one hundred million population should help to win this war. There are very few who cannot afford to buy a "baby bond" each month. Your money is safe in the Government's hands. It is not like being in a box—it earns you one cent more each month. Every twenty-five cents that can be saved that would be spent for luxuries or without benefit, should be put into a Thrift Stamp. There is no loss when you invest your money in War Savings Stamps.

We must raise everything we can. We must support those who are fighting our battles for us. There can be no sacrifice made as great as that which is being made at the front in France.

We could give all we have and that would be nothing compared with what our soldier boys are giving—their lives. When you invest your money in War Savings Stamps, you are helping your country and saving your money at the same time. Anyone could save enough in a month to buy a Thrift Stamp or a War Savings Stamp. A War Savings Stamp will keep a soldier nearly two weeks. Set aside sums of money monthly and buy baby bonds.

More than ninety per cent of the population of the United States has yet to learn systematic saving. There were three million people who subscribed to the first Liberty Loan, ten million to the second, and seventeen million to the third. Eighty per cent have failed to sign for a single dollar. If that eighty per cent would sign as much, accordingly, as the twenty per cent did, it would make a great difference. We must work and save; that is what it takes to win the war.

There are two certain things that we must save, and have to save, and try to get others to save—that is wheat and sugar; they are the most important; but we must save other things also. The more we save, the less lives are lost. Every stamp you buy means that much added to our country's bank account. If everybody would study their condition, they would buy less and save more of the things that can be shipped to France.

Do not spend your money for foolishness, because there will be a time when you will need it.

People who let others fight, suffer and die for them while they do nothing, are slackers. Buy baby bonds and save our country from the Huns.

Very few people now fail to realize that we are fighting a brutal, relentless enemy. We must work and save. If we don't, the soldiers

will not have nourishing food to eat and clean clothes to wear.

If saving is necessary in a time when there is no war, how much more necessary is it in a time like this.

The allies have the Huns on the run—they are driving them away from their supplies. Every paper gives us good news, but we must not let up; if we had five million soldiers in France, we should not let up. While we have got them going, let's keep them going until victory is ours.

U. S. NEWS

(Continued from Page One)

of his arguments were successfully refuted by the Red Cross, and that women will continue to knit socks and sweaters, and soldiers will continue to wear and enjoy them the more because they were made by patriotic women. As long as the Government permits the Red Cross to be supplied with yarn and the Red Cross has work to assign to earnest patriots we need have no concern over the opinion of a representative of the textile trade. So the old controversy of machine and hand knitted goods may be buried again until some other agitator stirs it up.

Freddie Knew the Symptoms.

Freddie was visiting a tiny new baby. After looking at the baby for a long time, he came running to his mother and exclaimed, "The baby's little fists are both closed and it looks as if it was going to start a fight."

EASTERN KENTUCKY NEWS ITEMS

(Continued from Page Eight)

Creech, Mrs. S. P. Caudell and two of Green Caudell's girls, of Stanton, are the welcome visitors of S. A. Caudell and relatives this week.

Climax

Climax, July 30.—We are having some very wet weather at present. —Rev. Lewis filled James Lunsford's appointment last Sunday.—All the boys of this place are gone to Ohio, where they will be employed for awhile.—A large crowd from here attended church at Cave Springs, Sunday; all report a fine time.—Mrs. J. A. Sexton, who has been very poorly, is able to be out again.—J. L. Phillips and J. A. Sexton were in Wildie on business last Saturday.—Anna Hill and little son, Jimmie, are visiting home folks this week.—Reuben Ballinger, who has been suffering with a cancer, is better at this time.—James Luns-

SMART PEOPLE BUY DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS

FROM

OWEN McKEE

THERE IS A REASON

RICHMOND

KENTUCKY

ford, of Dreyfus, was in Climax, today.—Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Baker visited Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Owens Sunday, who have a very sick child. Mrs. Elijah Abney, who has pellagra, is improving very slowly.—Mr. and Mrs. John Young, of Hamilton, are visiting relatives here this week.—Pete Gabbard, of Goochland, was in Climax the last of the week.—Mrs. W. A. Phillips is visiting home folks at Eglen this week.—Talmage Phillips and Dock Jones called at Joseph Martin's of Goochmore, beginning . . . second . . . land, Sunday afternoon.—James Lunsford and Rev. Ball, of Lee County, will hold a revival at Sycamore, beginning the fourth Saturday in August. Everybody invited.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY

Conway

Conway, July 22.—The Rev. Crider filled his regular appointment at the Methodist Church, Saturday night and Sunday, with large attendance.—Luther Cox and family, from this place, are visiting Mrs. Bud Turpin, at Hamilton, Ohio.—Mr. and Mrs. David Grant, from Berea, spent the day with Mrs. Walter Wren, Sunday.—Several of the boys from this place are called to Mt. Vernon, the 25th, to be examined for military service.—Mrs. Dora Mitchem, our third trick operator at Snider, was visiting Mrs. A. B. Cox at Wildie, Sunday.—Hurrah for The Citizen and its many good readers!

Wildie

Wildie, July 20.—Miss Bertha Reynolds is visiting her sister, Mrs. John Burdette, at Richmond, Ind.—Morris Archer Phillips is called to special military service; he leaves Wednesday, the 31st.—Benton Ketrone has bought a motorcycle.—Tom Mink got a card last week that his son, Harrison, had arrived safely overseas.—Robert Hines got a card that his son, Dock, had arrived safely "over there."—Stephen Langford

was with home folks, Sunday.—Misses Mary Frances Hughes and Elsie Stark, of Jellico, Tenn., are visiting Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Hicks and family.—Mrs. Pearl Hamilton, of Richmond, Ind., is visiting her father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Allen Burdette.

GARRARD COUNTY

Paint Lick

Paint Lick, July 29.—Mrs. M. L. Noe is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Ward, in Harlan, for a few weeks.—Mrs. A. B. Wynn returned from Layman Sunday, where she had been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Howard.—Bennett Koopie, of Frankfort, came to Silver Creek, Sunday, to take the examination for the Army, in Richmond.—Miss Fannie Dowden, of Teatersville, spent the week end with her mother, Mrs. J. T. Thompson.—Frank Tinder dedicated the service flag at the Fairview Church, Sunday night. The flag had fourteen stars in it.—Mr. and Mrs. Rice Woods and Mrs. Smith were in Lancaster, Friday night, to hear the Hawaiian music at Roman's opera.—Mrs. Edd Seale and little son, James Dorwin, of Lancaster, have been the guests of her aunt, Mrs. John Stuart, for a few days.—Mr. and Mrs. Edd Hedrick, and Mr. and Mrs. Day, of Lexington, motored over, Sunday, and spent the day with Mr. and Mrs. Millard Ledford.—Messrs. Joe Archer and Robert Brown motored thru from Villa Grove, Illinois, Saturday, and will visit their relatives here for a few weeks.

WORLD NEWS

(Continued from Page One)

thing that it touches. It penetrates the clothing and in contact with the skin, burns like a mustard plaster, but more intensely. It is especially painful when it gets into the eye or the mucus coverings of the nose and mouth.

Thursday, Aug. 8th, '18

AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., I WILL SELL AT

PUBLIC AUCTION

170 ACRES of LAND

FOR

S. R. Wilder

LOCATION:—Lincoln County, Ky., 6 miles from Danville, 5 miles from Stanford, fronting on the pike running from Stanford and Hustonville pike to Danville and Hustonville pike. 2 1-2 miles from L. and N. depot, 3 1-2 miles from Q. and C. depot. L. and N. Railroad touches the farm, stock loading station can be had.

DESCRIPTION:—Level and gently rolling, no waste land, splendid frontage on pike, beautiful yard with large trees, and level avenue to pike. Land is very productive and until recently the entire farm has been for years a

Solid Mat of Blue Grass, Grazed by Big Cattle.

In cultivation as follows—75 acres in corn, 45 acres in wheat and barley, 3 acres of alfalfa, 4 acres of tobacco and the balance in blue grass. Well fenced and well watered.

IMPROVEMENTS:—6 room brick house, 3 porches, basement, 50x50 tobacco and stock barn, double cribs, and other outbuildings. 2 tenant houses, one a nicely finished house of three rooms and two porches.

This Farm will sell. A Wheat, Corn, Hemp and Tobacco Farm. It is a Money maker.

To be sold in 25, 50 and 100 Acre tracts, or as a whole to suit the Purchaser.

Possession January 1, 1919, with seeding privileges at once.

Don't fail to attend. Remember the Date, THURSDAY, AUGUST 8th.

Money and Presents Given Away.

DIRECTIONS: Leave Stanford or Danville, via. Hustonville pike. For further particulars inquire of

SWINEBROAD

THE REAL ESTATE MAN OF LANCASTER, KY.

MOUNTAIN AGRICULTURE

Conducted by Mr. Robert F. Spence, Farm Demonstrator and Special Investigator

AGRICULTURAL FAIR

Our Agricultural Fair this year will be held at Berea College Tabernacle, October 24-25-26. Don't forget to make preparation for this fair. Biggest and best premiums ever given will be given this year. Don't wait too late to begin to make your selection of articles for exhibition.

The premium list will be out in August or September. Watch for the announcement and call on your County Agent for premium list.

WHEAT GROWERS' MEETING AT BEREA

The Board of Directors of Southern Madison County, with a large number of farmers, enjoyed a rare treat, Saturday afternoon in Berea College Vocational Chapel.

Prof. E. J. Kinney and Prof. Roberts from the State College of Agriculture, Lexington, spoke to these farmers on the subject of "Wheat Growing." This was a very interesting meeting. All phases of the wheat growing were discussed. The speakers urged the farmers to give their wheat a treatment for smut before sowing, also to stick to their variety of seed and not be buying some highly advertised wheat. Mr. Kinney urged the farmers to grow all the wheat they could, economically, and try to grow more per acre. He discussed the fertilizer in connection with this.

Southern Madison is not a wheat growing section, but there will be more acres of wheat for 1919 than there has ever been in Southern Madison County. Our farmers are going to do their part in this great war. This was emphasized at the meeting by J. W. Herndon.

THE SHEEP GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

The United States Government, thru the Agricultural Department, is launching a Sheep Campaign thru-out the United States. Robert F. Spence, our County Agent, asks that all farmers raising sheep, or interested in raising sheep, be present at Mt. Vernon, August 6th, for the purpose of organizing a Rockcastle County Sheep Growers' Association. This will be a very important meeting for the County and all people who are interested in the sheep proposition should be present.

All farmers who have ewes or ewe lambs are urged to keep them and not sell to people who will send them outside of the county. If they are sold to be kept in the County, this means a higher sheep production for next year.

Those who wish to buy sheep or have sheep to sell, are also urged to attend this meeting at Mt. Vernon, August 6.

TO MEMBERS OF AGRICULTURAL CLUBS RAISING POULTRY:

As one of the poultry club members, I want to call your attention to the fact that this is the natural breeding time for lice and mites, and would suggest that you read carefully the following instructions:

If the best results are to be obtained from the flock, the hens must not be allowed to become overrun with lice or mites. A dust bath aids the hens in keeping lice in check, and therefore adds to their comfort. Usually there will be a place in the yard where the hens can dust themselves in the dry dirt. If such a place is not available, a quantity of road dust or fine dirt in a box about two feet square should be provided in the house. Usually, the lice are not present on the birds in sufficient numbers to prove particularly harmful. However, it is best to keep the hens as free from this pest as possible, and if they are unable to keep the lice in check by dusting, other measures should be employed.

To rid the hens of lice, each one can be treated by placing small pinches of sodium fluorid, a material which can be obtained at most large drug stores, among the feathers next to the skin, one pinch on the head, one on the neck, two on the back, one on the breast, one below the vent, one at the base of the tail, one on either thigh, and one scattered on the underside of each wing when spread. Another method is to use a small quantity of blue ointment, a piece as large as a pea, on the skin one inch below the vent. If mercurial ointment is used instead of blue ointment, it should be diluted with an equal quantity of vaseline. Any of these methods will be found very effective in ridding the hens of lice, and should be employed whenever the lice become troublesome. Two or three applications a year usually

prove sufficient.

Mites are more troublesome and more harmful than lice. They do not live upon the birds like the lice, but during the day, hide in the cracks and crevices of the roosts and walls of the house, and at night come out and get on the fowls. They suck the hen's blood, and if allowed to become numerous, as they certainly will if not destroyed—will seriously affect her health and consequently, her ability to lay eggs. Mites may be eradicated by a few thoro applications to the interior of the poultry house, of kerosene, crude petroleum, or some of the coal-tar products which are sold for this purpose. The commercial coal-tar products are more expensive, but retain their killing power longer, and they may be cheapened by reducing with an equal part of kerosene. Crude petroleum will spray better if thinned with one part of kerosene to four parts of the crude oil. Both the crude petroleum and the coal-tar products often contain foreign particles, so should be strained before attempting to spray. One must be sure that the spray reaches all the cracks and crevices, giving special attention to the roosts, dropping-boards and nests. The treatment should be repeated two or three times, at intervals of a week or ten days.

Yours, very truly,

Robt. F. Spence,
County Agent.

LATE GARDEN PLANTING

The Government is urging our people to plant a large second crop of potatoes. This matter should receive immediate attention. The first crop is 40% short; the Northern States have a decreased acreage this season; and unless a large second crop, is cultivated, the potato situation during the coming winter and spring will be acute.

In addition to potatoes, many other crops, and highly desirable ones, in that they are hardy and staple, may be planted now with a reasonable prospect of excellent returns. Turnips, several varieties of peas, dwarf beans, carrots, beets, endive, kohlrabi, spinach, kale, mustard, lettuce and radishes, yield splendidly from July plantings.

Plant now; work with the same enthusiasm that was displayed in April and May; fight the weeds; can and dry everything possible; and, finally, prepare for next year's garden by proper fertilization and plowing. During the winter, study gardening. The latest and best pamphlets can be secured on application.

Remember! Ours is the last and most important battle line. We know that our boys in the first line will not fail us; we must not fail them.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

Hay and Grain.
Hay—No. 1 timothy \$24.50@25.50, No. 2 \$22.50@23.50, No. 1 clover mixed \$21@23, No. 2 clover mixed \$19@21, No. 1 clover \$20@22, No. 2 clover \$18@20, sample grassy hay \$15.50@17.50.
Oats—No. 2 white \$9@9.50, standard white 79¢@79.5¢, No. 3 white 78½¢@79¢, No. 2 mixed 76¢@77¢, No. 3 mixed 75¢@76¢.
Corn—No. 2 white \$1.95@2, No. 3 white \$1.90@1.95, No. 2 yellow \$1.70@1.75, No. 3 yellow \$1.65@1.70, No. 2 mixed \$1.60@1.70, No. 3 mixed \$1.60@1.65, white ear \$1.90@2, yellow ear \$1.65@1.70, mixed ear \$1.60@1.65.
Butter, Eggs and Poultry.
Butter—Whole milk creamery extras 46½¢, centralized creamery extras 45¢, firsts 42¢.
Eggs—Prime firsts 37½¢, firsts 36½¢, ordinary firsts 33½¢.
Live Poultry—Broilers, 1½ lb and over, 33¢; over 1½ lb, 30¢; fowls, 4 lbs and over, 25¢; do under 4 lbs, 25¢; roosters, 19¢ lb.
Live Stock.
Cattle—Shippers \$13@15.25, butcher steers, extra \$14.50@15.25, good to choice \$12.50@14.25, common to fair \$7.50@12; heifers, extra \$11.75@12.50, good to choice \$10.50@11.50, common to fair \$7@10; cows, extra \$10@11.25, good to choice \$6.75@9.75, common to fair \$6.70@8.50.
Calves—Extra \$14.50@15, fair to good \$12@14.50, common and large \$7@11.

London's Crystal Palace.

Crystal palace was originally built in Hyde park for the great exhibition of 1851, being afterward removed to its present site and re-erected. At the first state opening of the palace by Queen Victoria it was urged that the usual artillery salute should not be fired, the reason given being that the concussion would shiver the glass roof and the company assembled below, including her majesty, would be cut into mince-meat. Dire were the predictions of the scaremongers when the design for the palace was made public. The first gale, they said, would inevitably wreck it, while the heat engendered by the sun pouring its rays upon the domed glass roof would be so terrific that no human being could withstand it. Consequently if they escaped an avalanche of glass they would be roasted to death inside the case.

SIX DOORS

FOR ASPIRING YOUNG PEOPLE

1st Door—Berea's Vocational Schools

Training that adds to your money-earning power, combined with general education.

FOR YOUNG MEN—Agriculture, Carpentry, Bricklaying, Printing, Commerce and Telegraphy.

FOR YOUNG LADIES — Home Science, Dressmaking, Cooking, Nursing, Stenography and Typewriting.

2nd Door—Berea's Foundation School

General Education for those not far advanced, combined with some vocational training. No matter what your present advancement, we can put you with others like yourself and give chance for most rapid improvement.

3rd Door—Berea's English Academy Course

For those who are not expecting to teach and who are not going thru College and desire more general education. It also gives the best general education for those who wish a good start in study and expect to carry it on by themselves.

4th Door—Berea's Normal School

This gives the best training for those who expect to teach. Courses are so arranged that young people can teach through the summer and fall and attend school through the winter and spring, thus earning money to keep right on in their courses of study. Read Dinsmore's great book, "How to Teach a District School."

5th Door—Berea's Preparatory Academy Course

This is the straight road to College—best training in Mathematics, Science, Languages, History and all preparatory subjects. The Academy is now Berea's largest department.

6th Door—Berea College

This is the crown of the whole institution, and provides standard courses in all advanced subjects.

A Temporary Raise in Board is forced by war conditions. For twenty-five years the board has remained the same in Berea, but the unusual situation in which the whole country finds itself now makes it impossible for us to live on the same money as we have in the past.

This adds \$6.60 to the former expenses of the girls and \$15.60 to the expenses of the boys, but still leaves the cost half that at other schools and "cheaper than staying at home."

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE, incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

	FALL TERM		
	VOCATIONAL AND FOUNDATION SCHOOLS	ACADEMY AND NORMAL	COLLEGE
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	7.00	7.00	7.00
Board, 7 weeks	12.25	12.25	12.25
Amount due Sept. 11, 1918..	24.25	25.25	26.25
Board, 7 weeks, due Oct. 30..	12.25	12.25	12.25
Total for Term	\$36.50	\$37.50	\$38.50
Expenses for Girls			
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	7.00	7.00	7.00
Board, 7 weeks	10.50	10.50	10.50
Amount due Sept. 11, 1918..	22.50	23.50	24.50
Board, 7 weeks, due Oct. 30..	10.50	10.50	10.50
Total for Term	\$33.00	\$34.00	\$35.00

* This does not include the dollar deposit nor money for books or laundry.

Special Expenses in Addition to Incidental Fee—Business

	Fall	Winter	Spring
Stenography and Typewriting	\$14.00	\$12.00	\$10.00
Bookkeeping (brief course)	14.00	12.00	10.00
Bookkeeping (regular course)	7.00	6.00	5.00
Business course for students in other departments:			
Stenography	10.50	9.00	7.50
Typewriting, with one hour's use of instrument	7.00	6.00	5.00
Com. Law, Com. Geog., Com. Arith., or Penmanship, each..	2.10	1.80	1.50

In no case will special Business Fees exceed \$15.00 per term.

All students do some work with their hands from six to sixteen hours a week as janitors or in the farm, carpenter shop, printing office, laundry, boarding hall, office, etc., and receive pay which reduces their expenses.

Any able-bodied young man or young woman can get an education at Berea if there is the will to do so.

If it is impossible for any young man or young woman to be in school the full year, by all means they should enter for a course during the winter and spring terms.

The public schools will close about Christmas and the teachers and advanced pupils should not be idle through the long winter months but should be studying in Berea where the best education can be gotten for least money.

Applicants must bring or send a testimonial showing that they are above 15 years old, in good health and of good character. This may be signed by some former Berea student in good standing or some reliable teacher or neighbor. The use of tobacco is strictly forbidden.

For information or friendly advice write to the Secretary,

MARSHALL E. VAUGHN, Berea, Ky.

Berea College Hospital

Best Equipment and Service at Lowest Cost.

Wards for Men and for Women, Sun-parlor.

Private Rooms, Baths, Electric Service.

Surgery, Care in Child-birth, Eye Treatment, Nose and Ear, General Practice

Come in and visit an establishment, which is a friend in need, and in reach of all the people.

Robert H. Cowley, M.D., Physician

Mrs. Anna Powell Hackett, Superintendent

BULLETS FROM BREAD AS IMPORTANT AS BULLETS FROM LEAD

It is not possible for every man to fight for his country. Some must fight and others must work to support them. The farmers of Kentucky have a duty to perform that is just as necessary as fighting, and that is to raise food for those who fight, for bullets from bread are as important as bullets from lead.

Every man in Germany is striving his utmost to win the war, and the German farmer is doing his part by raising as much food as possible. The only way for the Kentucky farmer to do his part in winning the war is by raising more food than the German farmer and, as wheat is the most important food, the real test of strength between the American farmer and the German farmer will be some time this fall, when the wheat is sown. It is imperative, therefore, that Kentucky farmers sow the largest wheat acreage on record and produce the maximum yield per acre.

Every field that might be sown in wheat, but that stands idle, will stand there as a blot upon the patriotism of the man who owns it, and every field that is not so cultivated that it will produce a maximum crop, will be an ally to the German Kaiser. No farmer should say he cannot afford to grow wheat because he cannot produce a sufficient number of bushels per acre to make it pay, as this is not an argument against growing wheat, but an argument against his method of farming.

Every wheat field must be made to do its best, for the German farmer will raise an average of more than 30 bushels per acre, and the Kentucky farmer must strive to equal or better this yield. It is well known that wheat yields well when it follows tobacco, so every field of tobacco should be sown in wheat this fall, and the farmer who fails to sow his tobacco fields in wheat will not be doing his best to serve his country.

Stubble fields that are to be sown in wheat should be plowed early, before the 10th of August at the latest, as wheat will not do its best on a fresh plowed field.

Farmers should plan now the fields that they will sow in wheat and should make arrangements early to secure sufficient quantity of the best seed wheat that can be obtained and should order now the phosphate fertilizer that they will require for their crop. Delay means failure and failure in the wheat crop from all save natural causes will be inexcusable.

The hungry world is standing today on the door-step of the American farmer crying for food, and the farmers of Kentucky will answer this cry by raising a bumper crop of wheat, for they know that bullets from bread are as important as bullets from lead.

SOUTHERN FARMERS TO GO OVER THE TOP, DESPITE LABOR SHORTAGE

Farm labor agents of the U. S. Dept. Agriculture for the Southern states met in conference at Birmingham, Ala., on July 18 and 19 for the purpose of perfecting plans for making up the farm labor shortage during the coming year. The spirit of the meeting was that of service not only for the other fellow but for the labor agents themselves. More than one of the government agents have led groups of volunteer workers in the wheat harvest and threshing. With such a spirit evident in the leaders the farmers have been quick to respond to the appeal for greater exertion in crop production.

In spite of the labor shortage crops are clean and in excellent condition. This has been due in large measure to the fact that farmers realizing that they had to get along with reduced labor forces, have worked harder and managed more effectively than they have ever done before. Southern farmers are proving their patriotism in a very practical fashion. Many who in past years have done no actual farm labor are taking the lead in the fields this season. The Negro population is imbuing the spirit of patriotic service. Formerly, in most southern communities colored laborers have done no work on Saturday. This custom is rapidly disappearing and thousands of Negroes are wearing the red, white, and blue button of the Saturday Service League, pledging themselves to work the full six days of the week.

Men of the towns and cities have gone out by the hundreds to help in the harvest fields. Farmers for whom these men have worked have reported excellent satisfaction. The plan having proved successful this season, will be extended next year so that if necessary, it will furnish the chief source of labor for harvesting crops. The women of the South are

also enlisting for farm service. At Ringo, La., one group of ten women from the Red Cross organization chopped seventeen acres of cotton in one day. Thousands of town and city boys are replacing men on farms. Stringent vagrancy laws are rapidly putting an end to the career of the loafer. Farmers everywhere are making greater use of two-three and four horse teams and of labor saving machinery. Cooperative clubs have been organized among neighboring farmers for threshing, silo filling, and similar work. Farmers are planing their work ahead, putting their machinery in perfect repair in ample time before it is needed, and in many other ways are increasing the efficiency of their man power.

CAN YOUR RHUBARB

By Mary Haldeman Way

I have heard a great many women wondering what they were going to put in their empty jars this summer, owing to the scarcity of fruits in all parts of the mountain region. We may be thankful for the abundance of vegetables with which we can fill a portion of our empty containers. It seems like a great drawback not to have the usual blackberries, but as there is no disappointment but has its advantage, if we become better acquainted with our springtime friend, the old-fashioned pieplant, we will, to some extent, be the gainers, and not the losers, by the dearth of fruits.

The war has taught us a lot of things about canning fruits and vegetables, but rhubarb, canned according to the new method, has seemed to me the most delightful discovery of all, as it requires less sugar, the appearance when in the can, or when served, is much improved, and best of all, the summer flavor is retained and the acidity is reduced without impairing the food value.

Many have the impression that rhubarb can be canned only in the spring, but the national canneries jar it, from May until late September. However, only the tender young shoots are used. In the home garden, these young shoots generally make their appearance in late August and September.

There are three steps in the canning process.

One. Thoroughly wash the vegetable. Cut it into strips, one-half to one inch in length. Wash again. Reason, washing removes dirt and bacteria.

Two. Place in a shallow pan and pour sufficient boiling water over the vegetable to completely cover all of the pieces; set the pan over the fire for from two to three minutes, or until the rhubarb is tender when pierced with a fork, but not so tender that the pieces lose their shape. Immediately pour the hot water off and recover the vegetables three times with cold water. Reason, the hot water makes the color and acid cells active. The acid immediately begins to pour out, and when the hot water is poured off, a large part of it is carried away, hence, less sugar is required for sweetening purposes, while the cold water bath sets the color and prevents the removal of too great a quantity of the valuable acids, by stopping the activity of the cells.

Three. Have ready a syrup made of two and one-half pounds of sugar to four quarts of water. Boil this syrup five minutes after the sugar has dissolved. Pack the pieces of rhubarb as tightly as possible in the jars and pour this syrup over it, until the can is well filled. Place the rubber on the jar, screw the lid on lightly, or clamp the lid in place. Place the jar in the canner which has been previously filled with hot, but not boiling, water. Place the lid on the boiler when the water has boiled, and steam for fully twenty minutes. Remove the jar and seal. Do not touch the screw top after the rubber has cooled. Reasons, the water in the boiler and the syrup in the jar should be the same in temperature to prevent the jars breaking. A perfect vacuum is formed in the jar during the steaming process. The rubber, when hot, adheres to the glass and to the lid; if it is disturbed after it has cooled, by an attempt to screw it tighter, this vacuum is destroyed by the entrance of air, and bacteria may be admitted, destroying the fruit or vegetable.

Fruits and vegetables may be canned in a wash boiler or lard can. A rack or board should be placed in the bottom of the container to prevent the intense heat from breaking the jars. Rhubarb should always be canned in glass jars, because the acid in the rhubarb acts on the tin, forming a poisonous substance.

Hebrew Knowledge of Silk.

Silk was probably first known to the Hebrews in the time of Solomon, when their commercial relations were greatly extended.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D.,
Teacher of English Bible in the Moody
Bible Institute of Chicago.)
(Copyright, 1918, Western Newspaper
Union.)

LESSON FOR AUGUST 11

HELPING OTHERS.

LESSON TEXTS—Luke 10:25-37; Galatians 6:1-10.
GOLDEN TEXT—Bear ye one another's burdens, and so fulfill the law of Christ.—Galatians 6:2.
DEVOTIONAL READING—Galatians 5:22-6:10.
PRIMARY LESSON MATERIAL—Luke 10:25-37.
INTERMEDIATE, SENIOR AND ADULT TOPIC—Who needs our help, and how can we best give it?
ADDITIONAL MATERIAL—Proverbs 17:17; Matthew 5:42; Romans 12:10-15; 1 Corinthians 13:1-13; 1 John 3:15-18.

I. Being a Neighbor (Luke 10:25-37).

The story of the Good Samaritan is Christ's answer to the lawyer's question: Who is our neighbor? He shifts the question so as to show that the supreme concern is not who is our neighbor, but whose neighbor am I? If I am Christ's, my supreme concern will be to find those who have need that I may be a neighbor to them. If we love God supremely, we shall find all along life's highway souls who have been wounded and robbed by sin, whom we can love as ourselves. To be a neighbor is to—

1. See those about us who need help (v. 33).

Love is keen to discern need. Let us be on the lookout for those in need of our help.

2. Have compassion on the needy (v. 33).

Christ's pity was aroused as he came into contact with those who were suffering and in need. All those who have his nature will be likewise moved.

3. Go to those in need (v. 34).

Many are willing to give money to help the poor and needy, but are unwilling to personally minister to them. Many times the personal touch is more important than the material aid. We should give ourselves as well as our money.

4. Bind up the wounds (v. 34).

Many indeed are the wounds today which need our attention.

5. Set the helpless ones on our beasts while we walk (v. 34).

This is a proof that the love is genuine. Christians will deny themselves in order to have something to give to those who have need. This kind of sympathy is greatly needed today.

6. Bring to the inn and take care of the unfortunate (v. 34).

Genuine love does not leave its service incomplete. Much Christian service is spasmodic; helps once and then leaves a man to care for himself.

7. Gives money (v. 35).

It costs a good deal to be a neighbor. Love is the most expensive thing in the world. It cost God his only Son; it cost Christ his life. May we go and do likewise!

II. Living and Walking in the Spirit (Galatians 6:1-10).

Those who are freely justified in Christ will conduct themselves as follows:

1. Restore the sinning brother (v. 1).

Restore is a surgical term which means the placing back of a dislocated member to its place. We are members of the body of Christ, and the sinning of a brother ought to be as really given up as the dislocation of a member of our body. This service is to be done in the spirit of meekness, lest we also be tempted.

2. Bear one another's burdens (vv. 2-4).

Many are the burdens of life, burdens of weakness, temptation, sorrow, suffering and sin. Christ is the supreme burden-bearer. When we do this we fulfill the law of Christ.

3. Bear our own burdens (v. 5).

There are peculiar burdens incumbent upon each one to bear. These burdens cannot be borne by others.

4. Support teachers of God's Word (v. 6-8).

It is incumbent upon those who are taught in the Word of God to give of their means for the support of the teacher. To repudiate this obligation is mockery of God, for he ordained that they who preach the Gospel should live of the Gospel (1 Cor. 9:14).

5. Be earnest in well-doing (v. 9).

Some fall of the reward because they give up when the goal is about to be reached.

6. Work for the good of all men (v. 10).

The one who is free in Christ will have sympathies and interests as wide as the race. He will especially strive to help those who are members of Christ's body.

True Service.

There is no service like his that serves because he loves—Sir Philip Sidney.

Vaunteth Not Itself.

Put a seal upon your lips, and forget what you have done. After you have been kind, after Love has stolen forth into the world and done its beautiful work, go back into the shade again, and say nothing about it.

A Paradox.

It is one of the happy paradoxes of spirit that without dependence there can be no independence, and that precisely in proportion to our faith will be our intellectual and moral activity.—Susan E. Blow.

Studying the Bible

By REV. B. B. SUTCLIFFE
Extension Department, Moody Bible
Institute, Chicago

TEXT—Search the Scriptures.—John 5:39.
All Christians should give some time to the study of the Bible and if our study is to be profitable a certain preparation is necessary.



This preparation consists first of a heart determination to read the Book. This is a fundamental law of Bible study, so simple that it is sometimes set aside, to our great loss. There is no way of understanding the Book except as we read it and reread it and reread it. It requires a heart determination to do that, for our threefold enemy will rise up and say "no" when we attempt to read the Book.

The world will say "You are too busy" or you will think "There are too many important things requiring my time to use it reading the Bible." Many look to the preacher to give them their spiritual food. The Lord does give his people pastors but the pastor's study can never take the place of one's own individual study. The world will do what it can to oppose the reading of the Book. The world has a subtle ability to fill our lives so full of seemingly important things, will bring so many crowding opportunities for the use of our time that we need a heart determination to make time for Bible reading.

The flesh will also oppose it. We become so tired physically. It is a remarkable thing that one can sit down with an interesting book and become so absorbed in it as to read far into the night and not feel sleepy. But how quickly the flesh wants to sleep and how the head nods when we would read the Bible for an hour or two in the evening.

The devil also will hinder if he can. He will suggest the difficulty of understanding what we read, will say the Bible is a closed book to our minds and do all he can to bring discouragement. But if we are to come to an understanding of the truth and keep our souls strong and healthy, we must read and reread the Book itself. Not books about the Bible, nor expositions by man, but the Bible itself.

In the second place, we must have a heart determination to allow the Book to mean what it says. We must permit it to define its own terms. We must make it explain itself. It will answer questions concerning the words and terms it uses. We go to the Bible unconsciously prejudiced. We think we know the truth and naturally suppose what the Bible says ought to agree with our thought. If it does not agree we are in danger of forcing into it our own ideas rather than let it mean what it says. We come to it too often for confirmation instead of information. I do not mean that one shall determine to accept all it says at once, nor to believe all it says at once, but I mean that we shall allow it to mean what it says and to define its own terms whether that agrees with us or not. And soon we will find that we agree with it. In this way much confusion will be avoided. In the third place, there must be a heart determination to allow it to speak to oneself. If I am to study the Bible profitably I must allow it to speak to me and not try to dodge. We are all more or less adept at spiritual dodgers. The incident, recorded in the fourth chapter of St. John is a very human picture. Our Lord engages the woman in conversation. She is hesitant about it because it is a strange thing for a Jew to speak to a Samaritan, but she enters into the conversation. Gradually our Lord goes a little deeper into her history until finally he puts his finger on the sore spot. She tries to escape the issue by attempting to sidetrack him. The moment he gets his finger on the sore spot, she says "Our fathers worshipped in this mountain and ye say that in Jerusalem is the place for worship." That sounds religious and interesting, but it is a mere subterfuge to avoid the issue. We will do that in our minds to dodge what the Book says to us personally.

It is difficult to allow the Book to speak to our own hearts but Bible study is valueless and indeed dangerous unless it is allowed to bear fruit in our lives. It cannot be studied merely as literature. This then is the needed preparation for profitable Bible study—a heart determination to read the Book—to allow it to mean what it says and to permit it to speak to our own hearts.

Our Gentle Leader.

We have a Leader so gentle that we can go, as it were, to his tent at night and tell him we are afraid of tomorrow's warfare—that the hard battle has weakened our nerves. O tender Savior, wounded unto death, and yet strong in the consciousness of an indomitable power, thou, on that white horse, shalt lead us forth conquering and to conquer!—Bishop of St. Andrews.

THE COMFORTABLE LIE.

"Don't you worry when your husband is out late at night?"
"No. He can take care of himself."
"But do you take his explanations without cavil?"
"Yes. I've got to the point where I'd rather have him tell me a pleasant lie and let me go back comfortably to sleep than to get the truth and have to stay awake the remainder of the night worrying about him."

So Very Particular.

Mrs. Myles—I suppose they are particular at the boarding school where your daughter attends?
Mrs. Styles—Oh, yes, very.
"No young men ever allowed to call there?"
"Never. Why, even the days the ashman calls they blindfold all the girls!"

Woman's Way.

Patience—She's not satisfied with her new photographs at all.
Patrice—I don't know why not. They make her look younger than she really is.
"I know that, but she expected to have 'em look even younger than she says she is."

NOT VERY REASSURING.



First Highwayman—Say, is there any business in this business?
Second Highwayman—No; not unless you get shot.

Appearances.

Appearances, we read in books, to great deception often lead. Potatoes are not much for looks, But they are friends in time of need.

Nursing a Luxury.

"Have you any idea of the amount of money you waste every year on tobacco?" inquired the severe-looking man.
"No," replied the serene man. "You know if I kept figuring on what it cost I might not enjoy smoking sufficiently to make it worth while."

Reverse Action.

Brown—Can you pay me the \$10 you owe me? I owe Johns some money and want to pay him.
Greene—Well, you pay Johns what you owe him and then I'll borrow \$10 from Johns to pay you.

Up to Him.

He—My son wants to marry your daughter. Does she know how to cook a good dinner?
She—Yes, if she gets the materials for one. Does your son know how to supply them?

What Columbus Was After.

Bill—They say the first cigars seen by Columbus in the Old World were wrapped in cornshucks.
Gill—No wonder he started out looking for a New World!

No Reason.

Father—And what is your reason for aspiring to my daughter?
Sutor—I—I have no reason I'm in love!

AS HE WAS TOLD.



"Now, Freddy, I have asked you twice, and if you don't answer I'll spank you. Did you say thank you to the man that gave you that candy?"
"Well—er—pop—I did. But he told me not to mention it."

A Danger.

Sometimes we vainly seek to boast of service in the fray.
An' when we're bent on helpin' most We're gettin' in the way!

Just So.

"Justice is said to be blind."
"And from the way some lawyers holler you'd think the old gal was deaf."

The Reason.

"So the bride eloped with the groomsmen. Why do you suppose she did that?"
"Because he was the best man."

THE TAPPED WIRE

By GENEVIEVE ULMAR.

(Copyright, 1918, Western Newspaper Union.)

Vance Illsley was neither acrobat nor gymnast, but his college training had taken in that muscular exercise which makes a man agile and nimble. It was well for Ned Walters, line repairer, that this was so. Just as Illsley chanced to be passing, the man aloft on the telephone received a shock, uttered a sharp cry and fell upon the crossbeams, apparently insensible.

He was hanging with his head down and slipping, slipping, the only obstacle to a sheer earthward plunge being a loose wire in which the climbing hook had caught.

Illsley sprang at the pole, pulled himself up and, fourteen feet accomplished, grasped the victim of the accident.

One hand of the latter showed a bad burn, the body was limp, the eyes closed, the face ghastly pale; but Walters breathed slowly, painfully. He came back to sensibility and Illsley eased him inch by inch down the pole. "You got me in time, didn't you?" faltered Walters. "It was a narrow shave. I'm not likely to forget you soon."

Illsley remained with the man until he saw him fully out of danger. At this especial period Illsley was not very happy. He was a man in love, but something more than that—a man in love who had confessed the same and had been ruthlessly discouraged. The blow had been a crushing one.

These were the circumstances: Illsley had come to Moorville to visit an old invalid uncle, and his intended sojourn had glided into a month because he had met Breda Lorne. So convinced was he that he had met his fate, so apparently pleased did Miss Lorne appear with his attention, that, two days before his necessary return to business in the city, a powerful impulse led him to write to her frankly, clearly, telling her of the true state of his mind and asking for the encouragement he hoped to receive. Two mornings after that Illsley received a brief note that seemed to seal his fate. It was signed with the initials "B. L." and informed him that his appeal was hopeless, as the writer was already engaged to another.

Illsley closed the chapter of his one life romance by striving to forget, which was impossible, and arranged to get back to the city, where distance and occupation might assuage the deep heart pain he experienced. "Twice he passed Miss Lorne on the street. He simply bowed, his manner grave and constrained. Breda acknowledged the salutation and flushed, half-halted, as though expecting he would address her and then passed on, a certain hurt expression upon her face.

Both times she was with her constant companion, Corinne Mayhew, who was a visitor from another town, and whom Illsley had met several times at the Lorne home. He had never liked the young lady, for she had certainly set her cap for him, and her bold forwardness in this respect had led him to evade her.

Illsley had said good-bye to his uncle and had reached the railway depot just at dusk, three days after their timely services in behalf of Ned Walters, when, just as the train bound for his destination came in view, a swift figure rushed up to him and seized his arm. It was Ned himself, and he was breathless and perturbed.

"Just in time!" the line repairer panted out. "Mr. Illsley, you must come with me for an hour or two."

"But I have made all arrangements to take this train."

"You will defer it, I am sure, when I tell you that your future happiness and that of Miss Breda Lorne depends upon your learning what I know. Don't think I am prying into your affairs, but I owe you my life, and in my humble calling I have come to obtain information of great value to you."

"What do you mean?" questioned Illsley.

"That a certain letter you received was never written by Miss Lorne, who never read your own; that a Miss Corinne Mayhew has been scheming to discredit you with Miss Lorne in the interests of her brother."

Illsley was astounded, almost incredulous, until Walters took him to a room which had a wire running into it to a temporary receiving instrument.

"Listen at that receiver until there passes over the wire a message from Miss Mayhew to her brother, which I happen to know will occur within the next hour. I have caught many such in the course of my work during the past few days."

Twenty minutes later Illsley heard Miss Mayhew inform her brother that Illsley had abandoned the field, and that her brother must the next day begin the siege of Breda's heart, that Breda loved Illsley, but her very humiliation at his apparent neglect would arouse her pride and make her pliable for a new suitor.

Illsley did not leave the town that night, nor the next—in fact, not at all. He saw Breda and the situation was cleared at the sacrifice of her false girl friend. Illsley settled down in Moorville and left it only temporarily a year later. That occasion was their happy honeymoon.

From the Ancients.

"Xanthippe on the wire, sir."
"Socrates looked up from his proofs. 'Tell her,' he said, 'that this is monologues Monday.' — New York Evening Post.

ORCHARD GLEANINGS

JUDGMENT IN THINNING FRUIT

Common Rule Is to Thin So That Fruits Will Not Be Nearer Together Than Four Inches.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Most varieties of peaches, as well as other fruits, for that matter, under favorable conditions often set much more fruit than the tree can possibly develop to a good degree of perfection for commercial purposes. The natural tendency of the tree is to perpetuate its kind. To this end, left to itself, it develops the largest possible number of seeds, with each seed possessing the possibility of a new tree.

The grower's aim is for the tree to produce the largest possible amount of fruit that can attain the highest commercial standard. The effort of the tree and the object desired by the grower tend to impose incompatible requirements. The development of a great number of seeds is a tree-exhausting process. This is opposed to the development of large fruits. To meet his ends in this respect, the grower has recourse to thinning the fruit.

Perhaps no operation in the production of peaches requires keener judgment than thinning the fruit. No fixed rules for it can be given. A common rule, very generally applicable, is to thin so that the fruits will not be nearer together than 4 to 6 inches. But the strength of the tree, the fertility of the soil, and especially the soil moisture, together with the size of the crop (or, in other words, the number of fruits allowed to develop on the tree), govern very largely the size and perfection of the individual fruits.

Obviously, a vigorous tree growing under favorable conditions as to moisture, plantfood, etc., can develop a larger number of fruits to good size than can a weak tree, or even the same tree when there is a marked deficiency either in the supply of moisture or of plantfood.

The skill of the grower is shown in his ability to adjust the size of the crop on his trees to the conditions of the season. He can reduce the number of fruits on the trees if the season becomes very dry as it progresses. Thus the grower should aim to control the size of the individual fruits by thinning and by tillage and pruning. While thinning may cost a relatively large amount per tree, actually more high-grade fruit is produced, as a rule, on a tree which bears only a moderate



Peach Tree After Its First Year's Growth in Orchard.

crop than on one which is heavily overloaded, and the average fruit on the tree with a moderate crop is of better grade than the best fruit in an overloaded tree.

The thinning should be done after the "June drop"—which usually occurs from a month to six weeks after the blossoming period, when the imperfectly fertilized and other weakly developed fruits drop off—and before the pits begin to harden. After the "June drop" is over there is very little dropping of the peaches. Hence practically all the fruit which remains then will be on the trees at harvest time. It will have to be picked then, anyway. It probably costs considerably less to pick a portion of the crop in June or July and drop the fruit on the ground than to pick it later and put it in a basket, where much of it will have to be handled over several times in grading and packing and then finally large quantities discarded as culls because the fruits are so small. Moreover, the fruit on an overloaded tree will sometimes ripen less uniformly than on a tree that has a moderate crop.

As the development of its pits is an exhaustive process, the limiting of the number of fruits tends to conserve the vitality of the tree. A large portion of the flesh of the peach is water; hence, if the soil is well supplied with moisture the development of the edible portion of the fruit makes a relatively light demand on the strength of the tree.

Mature Grape Vine Buds.

Sixty buds on the mature grape vine is enough. These will produce a hundred bunches of grapes.

GIVES ARMY WEAPONS

Ordnance Bureau Important Branch of War Department.

Intrusted With Duty of Providing Big Guns and Small Arms, With All Necessary Equipment.

In common with other branches of Uncle Sam's military service the ordnance division of the war department is of interest at this time. The chief of the ordnance of the army is charged with the duty of procuring, by purchase or manufacture, and distributing the necessary ordnance and ordnance stores for the army and National Guard.

Ordnance and ordnance stores include cannon and artillery vehicles and equipment; apparatus and machines for the service and maneuver of artillery; small arms and ammunition, and accoutrements. Horse equipments and harness for field artillery, and horse equipment for cavalry and other mounted men; tools, machinery and materials for ordnance service, and all property of whatever nature (including specially equipped motor trucks, motorcycles, tractors and railroad cars) supplied to the military establishment must be provided by the ordnance department.

More than 800 students installed on the campuses of eight American colleges have been taking the preparatory course to fit them for ordnance work in the enlisted reserve corps. These students have been trained to become storekeepers in that branch of the service which will supply the new American armies with guns and munitions.

In connection with those who have had some training and who wish commissions as either captains or first lieutenants the department wishes to have mechanical engineers, chemical engineers specially qualified in explosive chemistry, and metallurgical engineers; also men with special knowledge of the manufacture of leather goods and cloth material. In accepting men for these commissions the department prefers graduates of a recognized college or university, and also prefers those who have had sufficient experience in the manufacture or investigation of ordnance material to qualify them to take up at once such duties in the ordnance department.

SPARE HOSPITALS AND CHURCHES WHEN THEY SHELL "ENEMY" CITIES

Uncle Sam's marines are busy bombarding enemy cities and the only buildings left standing after the terrific fire are churches and hospitals.

They are only miniature cities, to be sure, and the buildings are not more than a foot high. Cities in miniature are used as objectives by marine corps artillerymen in training at Quantico, Va., and the little buildings in them are plainly labeled "gun factory," "barracks," "church," "hospital," etc. The marine gunners are careful in trifling to avoid hitting buildings marked "church" or "hospital," and in practice they show wonderful marksmanship in razing buildings adjacent.

WAR BOOMS DYE INDUSTRY

American Plants Not Only Supply Domestic Needs, But Sell Large Quantities Abroad.

The American dye industry has not only grown big enough to supply practically all domestic needs, but is now exporting important quantities to other nations, Uncle Sam's bureau of commerce reports.

Of all the industries created or developed as a direct result of war conditions, none has shown more rapid progress than American dyestuffs. From only seven establishments in which 528 people were engaged in producing 6,619,729 pounds of coal-tar colors, valued at \$1,120,690, in 1914, the industry has developed until now it not only supplies the domestic demand for colors, but has even invaded the foreign market in European neutral and allied countries, Canada, Mexico, Argentina, Brazil, British India, and Japan.

No other article of commerce more vitally affects a greater number of industries than do coal-tar dyes, and very few articles rival them in complexity of manufacture. At the outbreak of the war the difficulties in the way of soon providing adequate domestic supplies seemed insurmountable; yet in the short space of three years scores of plants covering many acres of ground have been erected; numerous by-product coke ovens have been equipped to furnish the necessary raw materials; thousands of workmen have been trained; special machinery has been designed, built and installed; hundreds of chemists and chemical engineers have given their entire time to the unfamiliar work connected with color production; experimental research has been inaugurated for perfecting processes and machinery and the possible discovery of new colors; organization, consolidations, and alliances have been effected within the industry to further increase output at decreased cost; and it is understood in the trade that plans are under way for entering foreign markets on a large scale.

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

MADISON COUNTY

Coyle

Coyle, July 21.—Crops are looking good, but farmers have been delayed with their wheat threshing on account of so much rain.—Miss Lottie Mundy, after a five weeks' visit with her father and other relatives, returned to her home at Bergen, last Sunday.—Dewey Powell came in from Ohio where he has been for the past month.—Mr. and Mrs. Joe Terrill, of Kingston, and Mr. and Mrs. Curd, of Bergen, spent last Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Willie Munday.—A revival began at Viney Fork last Sunday, conducted by the Revs. Stephens and Martin.—Miss Jett Todd is visiting J. A. Todd for a while.

Blue Lick

Blue Lick, July 29.—"All sunshine makes the desert," consequently, Dame Nature has been mixing the sunshine with cool, refreshing showers in this locality during this month, thereby furnishing both heat and moisture, the two indispensable essentials for vegetable growth.—According to an old saying "dog days" ushered their advent by raining the first day, July 25; that means rain for forty consecutive days.—Quite a number from this vicinity attended the play at Berea Tabernacle, Saturday night, July 27, "Mrs. Tubbs Does Her Bit." It was pronounced unanimously the best ever staged in Berea.—Farmers are now "resting on their oars," not literally sitting in the shade, watching the corn grow, but sowing turnips, cultivating tobacco and planning the best conditions for a wheat crop. A larger acreage will be sown in this locality than ever before.—Prof. Marsh, of Berea College, was an agreeable and pleasant guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Flanery, from Sunday till Monday of this week.—A fine exposition of the Sunday-school lesson was given at Blue Lick, Sunday, by Mr. Gooden, of Berea College. A number of lighted candles were used to illustrate the text, "I am the Light of the World." A box of candy was awarded to the pupil who guessed this text reversed in print. Maggie Barrett was the lucky guesser.—Mrs. Rachel Wilson, of Estill County, is visiting her father, Stephen Barrett, who is still on the sick list.—Arch Brandenburg, an old student of Berea College, now a resident of Florida, visited his sister, Mrs. Ray Mainous, of this section. He was en route to Charleston, W. Va., where he has a job of bricklaying.

Panola

Panola, July 22.—Walter Powell and family, of this place, visited Jack Edwards at Witt, from Saturday until Sunday.—Charlie Cox is very ill with rheumatism.—Roscoe Walton went to drive the cows one day last week, and his horse ran away with him and threw him, nearly killing him; he is better now.—The meeting at Thomas school house is progressing nicely; several of the folks of this place are attending the meeting.—Millard Winkler, and son, W. A. Winkler, passed thru here this week, buying calves.—The drought was broken on the 28th by a good rain in this section.—David Shepard, of this place, and Miss Lillie May Cox, of Wagersville, were married a few days ago. Mr. Shepard is one of the leading young men of Panola, and we wish them a long and happy life.—Miss Fannie Benton, of Ola, has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Bessie Cox, for several days.—Mrs. Mary L. Cole and family, of this place, were among friends on Crooked Creek, from Saturday until Sunday.—A freight train was wrecked at Panola, on the 22nd, giving the section hands a job for a whole day and night, as the cars left the track.—The wreck was cleared with very little damage.—Mrs. Rose Spivey will leave today for Mobley, where she will visit her aunt, Margaret A. Coffey, and then she will go back to Hamil-

ton, Ohio.—Alford Winkler, who was called to the colors on May 23, returned home Saturday. It was said that he was discharged.

Wallacetown

Wallacetown, July 29.—Plenty of rain and everything is looking very prosperous in this vicinity.—Fred Anglin had the misfortune to lose his only milk cow, last Tuesday, by bloating on clover; also Cale Guinn lost one hog by running them out of the corn field and getting them too hot.—Miss Artie Abrams, our teacher, is attending Institute this week.—Arthur Kidd has gone to Dayton, Ohio, to work for the Government.—Edward Ballard was married, last week, to Miss Nancy Brasher, of White Lick.—Miss Smithie Botkin is visiting Mrs. Ollie Bourn, of Paint Lick.—Several of our people attended the M. E. tent meetings at Berea last week for the night series.—Walter Caldwell, one of our soldier boys from this place, writes that he has been operated upon and is doing well. He is in Baltimore, Md.—Claud Kidd has been visiting his grandparents in Owsley County for the past week.—Mr. Henry, of Paint Lick, is building a large tobacco barn on his farm near Wallacetown.—Quite a lot of Kirksville people were picnicking at the Tar Springs yesterday, at this place.

JACKSON COUNTY

Goochland

Goochland, July 21.—The farmers are busy cutting their oats and hay.—We had another good rain yesterday.—The crops are looking much better.—Tom Paine got his hand cut badly, Monday, in the saw mill at this place.—Perry McCollum went to McKee, Monday, on business.—Joseph Martin lost two steers by their falling into a hole on his place.—James Bratcher and Henry Combs came thru here Tuesday, buying hogs and sheep.—Mrs. Cathern McCollum visited her daughter, Mrs. Sarah Hurley, Sunday.—John Hammonds is no better.—Hurrah for the boys in France; we want them to soon get the Kaiser.

Parrot

Parrot, July 8.—Crops in this part are looking pretty good; potatoes will be about half a crop, but wheat and oats are good. Most people are thru harvesting.—Mrs. Oma Cunagin is very sick with mumps.—There was a memorial meeting held at the Cunagin grave yard, last Sunday, conducted by the Revs. Sam Johnson, Larkin Cornett, his son, and E. T. and Tom Faubush.—Adam Price and son, Willie, left Saturday morning for Hamilton, O. Also Mrs. Oscar Wyatt went to join her husband.—Clark Cunagin has sold his stock of goods to Bill Wilson of Annville.—Joe Williams bought eight sheep from Phee Hillard, this week, for the sum of eighty-nine dollars.—Pleas Evans is also in this part hunting mutton.—Abijah Johnston, of Oklahama, was visiting relatives at this place last week. He was received with a warm welcome by a host of relatives and friends. He stayed over night with his niece, Mrs. Rachel Price. All of her children were present except Nora Cole, of Hamilton, Ohio.—The funeral of Uncle John Seals and wife will be preached at Letter Box on Sunday of our August meeting, which is the second Saturday and Sunday. It will be conducted by Elders Cornett and Hacker.

Parrot, July 15.—The harvest season is about over in this part. Small grain was very good, but corn is small and the outlook is for a moderately light crop.—Mrs. Mahlon Summers and family, of Livingston, were visiting Mrs. Leatha Tussey and other relatives near this place, last week.—Lizzie Cunagin has a very sore hand.—Elijah Gabbard and children, of Moores Creek, were visitors at this place last Saturday and Sunday.—Our new school house is going up at last and will probably

be completed in a very short time.

Parrot, July 29.—We are having some good rains, which are helping the crops.—Mrs. Frances Gabbard has been ill, but is better at present.—Miss Lillie Gabbard has been visiting home folks at this place.—About all the farmers are thru harvesting and have gone elsewhere to seek employment for awhile.—Richard Price made a flying trip to Camden, Ohio, last Tuesday. He contemplates moving there.—Elbert Lakes and wife, of Loam, visited at Phee Hillard's three days of last week.—S. J. Wolfe and W. R. Reynolds spoke at Letter Box school house last Thursday night in the interest of moonlight schools and conservation of food.—The body of Mrs. Rinda Robinson, of Dayton, Ohio, but formerly of this place, was brought here for burial last Monday evening. She had been a sufferer for several months.—She left a mother, husband, seven children, two sisters and a brother. Burial took place in Pea-Nile cemetery.—Delbert Hillard and family, of Oklahama, have been visiting relatives in Jackson County the past two weeks; also their father, David Hillard, of Jessup, Ind.

Kerby Knob

Kerby Knob, July 28.—Corn crops are much improved since the recent rains.—Aunt Jane Durham, age 75 years, died July 6. She had been afflicted with dropsy for several months. She was laid to rest in the family grave yard near her home.—Mrs. Eggie Hobbs died July 17, after a long illness. Isaac Hobbs, her husband, was taken seriously ill on the following morning, on his way to select a burying ground for his wife, and died July 24. Both died at the home of the latter's brother, Gilbert Hobbs, and were laid to rest in the Kerby Knob graveyard.—N. B. Williams left Thursday for Hamilton, Ohio, to visit his mother, who is ill.—Mrs. Sarah Cates left Monday for Hamilton, Ohio, accompanied by Bertha Powell, who will spend a few months at that place.—Green Bicknell left last week for Army service.—Charles and Ben Durham have come back from the Army to visit home folks for a few days.—Many of this place attended the annual meeting at Cave Springs last week.—Mr. and Mrs. Robert Williams visited the latter's parents at White Station last week.—Myrtle and Bessie Click, who are at Lexington, write that they will visit home folks, August 1.—Ruby Johnson, who had an operation at the Robinson Hospital, last week, has returned home and is getting along nicely.—Floresie Click came home this evening from Berea, where she had been having dental work done; she was accompanied by Rachel Jones, who will spend the week with friends and relatives at this place.—Our school is progressing nicely with Miss Nannie Hatfield as teacher.

Foxtown

Foxtown, July 27.—There has been a protracted meeting on Cavanaugh, held by the Holiness people. It closed Sunday with eight additions to their church; all were baptized by John M. Alcorn, of Franklin, O.—School began here last Monday with Mrs. D. H. Baker as teacher; also at Sand Spring, with J. R. Durham as teacher.—We are having plenty of rain here now; corn is looking very well.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Gabbard, on the 25th, a fine girl.—N. J. Coyle and Levi Powell are in Lexington this week, on business. Lella Powell, from Ohio, is visiting her sister, Mrs. N. J. Coyle.

Sand Gap

Sand Gap, July 20.—The Jackson County teachers' institute convened at McKee last week, with Prof. Brown, of Dayton, Ky., as its instructor, and all report a great success.—Mrs. S. B. Chisman, who has been for sick for some time, is much better, and able to visit among her friends.—Died, the 6th inst., at the home of her son, John, Aunt Jane Durham. She was a kind and patient person and bore her suffering with great fortitude and hope until the end. She is survived by seven children and several grandchildren, who have our profound sympathy in their bereavement. She was preceded to the grave by her husband, Benjamin Durham, and two sons, Levi and George.—Viola, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Johnson, is very sick. Dr. Settle is the attending physician.—Last week was "home-coming" week at Mr. and Mrs. Henry Cook's. All of their children were present except Mrs. Dora Tuttle, of Panola, who could not come on account of the absence of her husband.—Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Durham visited the teachers' institute and report an enjoyable time.—The Misses Maggie and Parrie Lee Clemmons are visiting their brothers and other relatives at Lexington. They were accompanied by

Mrs. Hattie Alumbaugh and Mrs. Huldie Hurst.—School began at this place the 8th inst., with Miss Anna Powell in charge; Miss Powell is an efficient teacher, and we think the school will be a success.—Rev. James Lunsford preached to a very attentive congregation at this place, Sunday afternoon.—Several of this place attended the Christian Church co-operative or conventional meeting which convened at Cave Springs recently.

OWSLEY COUNTY

Booneville

Booneville, July 16.—A good many of the boys are leaving this week for Camp Taylor, where they will begin military work.—Judge J. E. Eversole and wife, who have been in Booneville for the past two weeks, have just returned to Jackson.—The Booneville Hotel was struck by lightning and burned a few nights ago.—The greatest camp and tent meeting that has ever been in Owsley County closed Sunday, in Booneville. The preachers were: The Revs. A. C. Rose, R. C. Caudill, and Mrs. R. C. Johnson, of Winchester. Music was conducted by Miss Caudill, of Lexington. The crowd was enormous; it was impossible to seat the crowd. People who were never known to attend church before, were regular in attendance.—Miss Hattie Neace, who has been visiting her brother, A. M. Neace, of Cincinnati, Ohio, has just returned to her home in Booneville.—Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Campbell are visiting their home folks, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart Moyers and Mrs. Ed Campbell, of Turin.—Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Seale, of Booneville, have been visiting their relatives in Winchester.

Scoville

Scoville, July 25.—Messrs. Clayton Rowland and Walter Tirey and Clayton and Dillard Bonds left for Dayton, Ohio, Monday, July 22.—Messrs. Andy and Charley Judd went to Kings Mills, Ohio, yesterday.—Messrs. Robert Bonds and Charley Peters are working at Price.—The Rev. T. F. Hale preached at the Buck Creek Graded School house last Sunday morning.—Misses Mary Combs and Sophia Marcum were the guests of Miss Carrie J. Rowland last Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Rowland and daughter, Bessie Mae, are visiting relatives at Hamilton, O. They will return home Friday.—Lazarus Rowland has been



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SPECIALTIES

Surgery DR. B. F. ROBINSON
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Visiting hours 1:30 to 4:30 and 7:00 to 8:00 p. m., daily

clerking in the store for his brother, C. B. Rowland.—Several people of this place attended the Teachers' Institute at Booneville, last week; also the convention at Bethlehem, Saturday.—The following teachers in this vicinity began their schools Monday: Misses Fannie Flannery, at Bell Point; Reba Williams, at Doe Creek; Nettie Dooley, at Bee Branch; Maude McIntyre, at Chestnut Gap, and Messrs. Alec Dooley, at Meadow Creek and Nathan Martin, at South Booneville.—Mrs. Sallie Peters and children, of Taylor County, are visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Martin, and relatives at this place.—Earl Mainous has accepted a position in the Heidelberg depot.—Mrs. Oscar Rowland, of South Lebanon, Ohio, is visiting relatives at this place.—Mr. and Mrs. Morgan Flannery have received a letter from their son, Hubert, saying that he safely arrived overseas.—Mr. and Mrs. Andy Judd have received a card saying that their son, Wilson, has safely arrived overseas.—Mr. and Mrs. Hobart Williams gave the young folks a social Saturday night.

Earnestville

Earnestville, July 29.—School began at Moores the 22nd with Miss Lucy Bicknell as teacher.—James McQueen had an ice cream supper Saturday evening. The proceeds are to be given to the Red Cross.—Last Friday night week, the stork visited the home of Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Caudell and left a fine boy.—Mrs. Malinda Jackson is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Ella Moore, this week.—James Moss, of Dayton, O., is visiting his mother-in-law, Mrs. Harriett Simmons.—Miss Ida Bowman has returned home from Cincinnati, where she has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Harry Hill.—The threshing machine is in this vicinity this week, keeping the farmers busy storing their grain away.—G. T. Gabbard sold a cow to John Farmer for \$85.—Charley Hall is very ill at this writing.—C. H. Thomas, of Winchester, purchased about three hundred sheep from the farmers last week.—There will be church at Moores next Sunday; everybody come and hear the Word of God expounded.—Miss Bettie

(Continued on Page Five)

Land, Stock, Crop AND FARM IMPLEMENTS

OF
HAGARD KING
AT

PUBLIC AUCTION

Thursday, Aug. 15, 1918

AT 9 O'CLOCK A. M.

IN GARRARD COUNTY, FOUR MILES FROM LANCASTER, FALL LICK PIKE

DESCRIPTION:—136 acres, level, fertile, high state of cultivation, no waste lands well and conveniently fenced, everlasting water. Eight room brick house, two halls, three porches, beautiful lawn, large shade trees, fine orchard. An ideal home.

To See This Farm is to Want to Own It

Large stock barns, tobacco barn, cribs, sheds, poultry houses and yards, and all necessary outbuildings. 40 acres in corn, 11 acres in tobacco, balance in grass.

A TRACTOR FARM

Will be sold in different tracts, or as a whole, and with or without the crops and possession at once, or Jan. 1, 1919, just to suit the prospective purchaser. Will be sold on easy terms.

STOCK: 1 pair of 8 year old mare mules, 1 eight year old horse, 1 four year old driving mare, 3 Jersey cows and calves, 2 red cows and calves, 1 Herford cow and calf, 1 Poll Angus bull.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS: 1 Avery tractor, with gang plows, 2 two-horse wagons, 2 riding cultivators, disc-harrow, section harrow, mower and rake, culti-packer, wheat drill, check row planter, 2 buggies and harness, 3 one-horse cultivators, 2 40-Oliver plows, one manure spreaders, a lot of chickens, wagon harness, plow gear, and everything used on a good farm. A lot of timothy hay, clover hay, and baled straw.

DINNER SERVED. PRESENTS AND MONEY GIVEN AWAY.

This land will certainly sell to the high dollar. A fair, square deal and no buy bidders. When I offer land, the purchaser fixes the price and I always sell, so come and get a bargain. Land values are still on the increase.

For further particulars inquire of

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THE REAL ESTATE MAN OF LANCASTER, KY.

Save Wheat for Our Soldiers

Good Light Bread and Biscuit
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